





## It's Time Again: After 76-Year Wait, Halley's Comet Near

(Continued from Page 1)

at least 10 major observatories watch the comet, and it has moved two smaller telescopes to South America to get southern exposures. Britain has constructed a telescope in the Canary Islands and a European consortium has put up a telescope in southern Spain, all just to observe the comet.

All major U.S. observatories will be looking. The four largest telescopes are in Hawaii, which will provide the best U.S. viewing because of the islands' position — 19 degrees north latitude — in relation to the comet's path.

The comet's visit has the focused attention of the world's astronomers as they seek to unravel its secrets, and those of the first moments of the universe, when Halley's comet probably congealed.

Comets are among the most unusual objects in the solar system and are at least as old as the system. Although they look like burning stars, with fiery tails, comets are made, according to theory, of ice imbedded with dust-sized bits of rock, formed into a something like a dirty snowball about the time the solar system was created.

Although comets seem to be coming from deepest space, all inhabit the solar system, swinging around the sun or clinging in a mass of trillions of iceballs, called the Oort cloud, after a Dutch astronomer.

Away from the sun, Halley's comet is cold and lifeless. When it nears the sun, "solar wind" radiation vaporizes some of the comet's surface, creating a great "coma," or head, around the mile-wide comet and blowing dust and gas in the direction away from the sun.

This is the comet's tail and it is

illuminated by sunlight reflected from the shower and fluorescence created as the gas is heated.

Donald K. Yeomans of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory has said the passage closest to the sun will occur 8.6 hours earlier than predicted because of a disturbance on Jupiter.

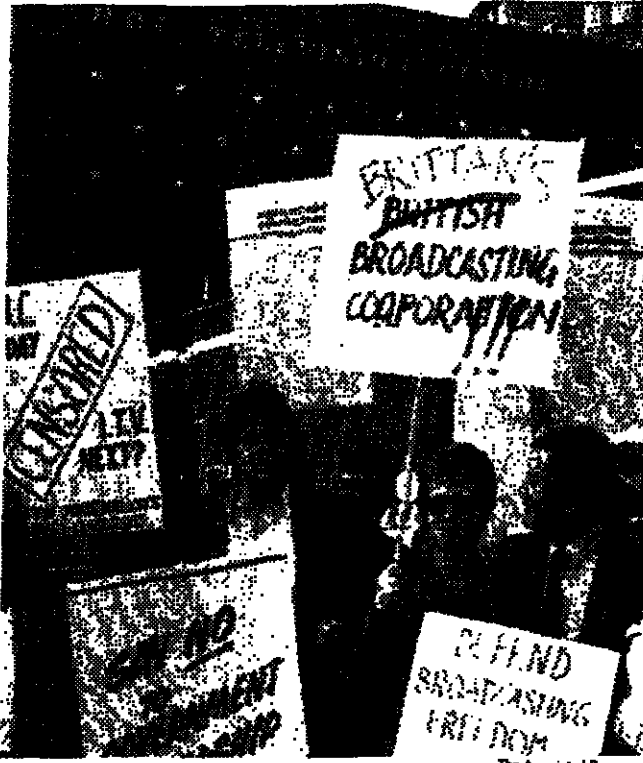
No comet has appeared to come from as far as even a neighboring star. "We've never seen a comet coming in with the kind of hyperbolic velocity you'd need to escape another star," said Mr. Newburn of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. "This is what you'd see if you captured an interstellar comet, and we've never seen it."

Halley's comet was last seen at the end of May in 1911, heading away from the sun, then 40 years ago it slowed until the sun began pulling it back toward Earth. It has been racing back ever since.

The first possible sighting came July 19 at the European Southern Observatory in Chile, but it was not confirmed. Another sighting came from Japan. Then, finally, at Mount Palomar, in California, in the last days of July, James Gibson looked onto the comet for three successive nights. He measured and image-enhanced it by computer and confirmed that it was Halley's.

In the next few months, the comet will become increasingly visible. The best way to observe its passage will be with instruments mounted nearest it on spacecraft. The European Space Agency's Giotto craft, two Soviet craft and one from Japan named Planet A are expected to be in the comet's vicinity next March.

Two U.S. space shuttle flights, in January and March, are to be devoted to observations of the comet from low orbit.



National Union of Journalists members formed a picket line Wednesday outside the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Television Center in London during their 24-hour strike.

## U.K. Radio, Television Blacked Out by Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

fact that some day Gregory may be shot and killed.

The program described both men as young, working-class, religious totalitarians.

When pressed, both men defended violence. Mr. McGuinness, who has denied charges that he was the top military leader of the IRA, blandly argued that peace would ultimately be achieved not through voting but through "the cutting edge of the IRA."

Mr. Campbell said he would have no choice but to fight the IRA

in the streets if British troops were pulled out.

"You either be killed by the IRA or kill them, and I want to see them dead," he said.

Several foreign journalists who viewed the program described it as fair. A Canadian broadcast journalist said both men "gave me the creeps."

An American newspaper reporter who has reported extensively on Northern Ireland said, "It was balanced, it was fair, but it didn't shed any dramatic new light on Northern Ireland." The program was startling to the British, she said, mainly because they are used to seeing IRA leaders portrayed only as monsters.

Suppression of the program has provoked vehement debate between people worried about press freedom and those intent on starving terrorists of "the oxygen of publicity," as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said recently.

Lord Annan, who headed the Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, which issued a landmark report in 1977, said in a debate after the screening that it was understandable that Mrs. Thatcher was sensitive about coverage of the IRA. An IRA bomb last year nearly killed the prime minister.

But Lord Annan said Mr. Thatcher had "behaved like a demented poodle" in writing to the BBC governors, a move widely denounced as an attempt to pressure them.

## Arab Leaders Meet For Morocco Talks In a Mood of Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

this is the last summit of the Arab League. I think it will be."

Mr. Alawi predicted that the Morocco meeting would signal the beginning of a division of Arabs into regional groups and alliances.

He also said that the meeting was a victory for the radicals, whose influence, if not presence, is being keenly felt here. Mr. Alawi said that the foreign ministers, who met on Monday night, had failed to agree on an agenda for the Wednesday meeting despite heated debate.

Moreover, he said, they had succeeded in dissuading all but a few leaders of the more moderate Arab nations from attending.

The Omani foreign minister declined to single out any Arab nation for criticism. But other Arabs voiced disappointment that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, one of the more influential figures among the moderates, had decided to send Crown Prince Abdullah.

Of the radical Arab bloc, only Libya sent a representative to the foreign ministers' meeting Monday night. The leader of the Libyan delegation left Morocco on Tuesday night without explanation.

Libya had been pressing to have the delegates condemn Iraq, for its war with Iran, and Jordan and the PLO, for their joint initiative for peace with Israel.

The absence of King Fahd and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq was construed by Arab officials in Morocco as a major blow to efforts by the more moderate Arab bloc to isolate Syria and the so-called rejectionist camp that it leads.

Mr. Filali and other Arab officials said they could not confirm a report in a Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Sayassa, that Syria was preparing to arrange the release of seven Americans abducted in Lebanon and presumably held hostage by radical Islamic Shiite groups. The newspaper said the release of the seven would be an effort to disrupt the summit or divert attention from it.

Asked if such a release would affect the deliberations in Morocco, Mr. Filali said, "I don't see the link or connection."

Another Moroccan official said that if the Syrians were holding Americans hostage and timing their release to suit political goals, "then they are the terrorists."

The Jordanian officials and representatives of the PLO, both of whom have pressed hard for the special meeting, continued to put the best possible face on the meeting.

King Hussein of Jordan warned last week that moderate Arab nations might form a new working

group or "constructive alliance" if the more radical Arabs prevented the Arab League from meeting.

A PLO official said that the fact that the meeting was taking place at all was "a victory" for the PLO.

"We wanted the meeting, and we wanted a discussion about the plight of Palestinians in Lebanon," he said, referring to Syrian-supported attacks by the Shiite Arab militia on Palestinian camps in Beirut.

The PLO official said he hoped the meeting would "bless the concept" of the accord that the PLO chairman, Mr. Arafat, and King Hussein signed Feb. 11, outlining a joint bid for peace with Israel.

The proposal to discuss Jordanian-PLO accord was said to have been the issue that led to the boycott by Syria, Lebanon, South Yemen and Algeria.

## U.S. Says Spy Sold Soviet Message Data

(Continued from Page 1)

ber 1983, Mr. Whitworth was a senior chief radioman aboard the Enterprise, a nuclear-powered carrier. He supervised communications personnel, including those using secret cryptographic equipment.

In this period, the indictment said, Mr. Whitworth obtained "photographs, plans and documents concerning with the national defense of the United States concerning classified operations involving the U.S.S. Enterprise."

The Middle East contingency plans were stolen from the Enterprise, the indictment said.

Value to Moscow Described

In Norfolk, a top-ranking civilian of the Naval Sea Systems Command testified that the classified documents Arthur Walker was charged with passing to the Soviet Union contained "significant tactical information" that could aid Moscow in computing the reliability and capability of U.S. ships and weapons systems, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The statement by Walter Konefel, deputy director of a Norfolk-based naval unit that supervises the overhaul of amphibious landing ships, was made in the second day of Mr. Walker's espionage trial in U.S. District Court.

Mr. Konefel said that Soviet intelligence could use the data allegedly provided by Mr. Walker to pinpoint the least reliable defensive systems of the navy's five helicopter-carrying amphibious assault ships, the most difficult missions the ships could carry out and their readiness.

"You can do things like compute reliability for various systems," he said. "If the ship's air radar is down 10 percent of the time, then it's up 90 percent of the time. You can assess the capability of getting all five ships away on a given day."

The authorities say Mr. Walker, 50, a retired Navy lieutenant commander, had told them he stole two classified documents from his job at a local defense contractor.

Arthur Walker's attorneys have argued that the information available to their client was of minimal importance to national security and that he was unaware that his brother, John Walker, was a Soviet agent at the time their client provided the documents and received two \$6,000 payments.

Both of those arguments were challenged in testimony Tuesday. The first data was designated as extraneous from a file of "casualty reports."

Another document Arthur Walker has been charged with providing his brother was a "damage control book" for the Blue Ridge, the amphibious command ship of the Seventh Fleet in the western Pacific. The book is used by specially trained crew members in emergencies.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Prosecution Opens in FBI Spy Trial

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — An alleged agreement by a former FBI agent, Richard W. Miller, to pass secret FBI documents to the Soviet Union was only a beginning step on a "road to oblivion" in which he would have been used "mercilessly" as a Soviet spy inside the Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to a federal prosecutor.

U.S. Attorney Robert C. Bonner made the comments in opening statements Tuesday at the start of Mr. Miller's espionage trial in federal court in Los Angeles. Mr. Miller, 48, is the first FBI agent ever charged with spying.

Mr. Bonner said that Mr. Miller's arrest on Oct. 2 came only a week before he and Svetlana Ogorodnikova had planned to travel to Warsaw for a meeting with officials of the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence network. "After this agent was thoroughly compromised," Mr. Bonner said, "he would be mercilessly pumped for information by the KGB outside the United States and sent back as a Soviet spy."

### Soldier Is Injured by Bomb in Ulster

BELFAST (AP) — Bombs wrecked a dairy and slightly injured a British soldier Wednesday, the day after a suspected guerrilla was killed and another injured when a homemade rocket exploded prematurely, police said.

The attacks came as a delegation from the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee was touring the province. Both the London and Dublin governments say the group is a fund-raising arm of the Irish Republican Army.

The injured soldier, a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, was injured near Carrickmore, where the Irish Northern Aid Committee had scheduled a rally later in the day.

### U.S. Defense Firms Set Pace in Profits

WASHINGTON (WP) — Defense contractors' profits have substantially outpaced those of other manufacturers during President Ronald Reagan's program to build up the nation's defenses, but have not been unreasonable, according to a Pentagon report.

The report, the first comprehensive review of defense industry profits and accounting practices in a decade, was released Tuesday. It was based on an 18-month, Defense Department study and used a special economic model to show that weapons contractors averaged annual profits of 4.7 percent from 1980 to 1983, while manufacturers of durable goods averaged losses of 3.65 percent.

In absolute terms, defense profits were lower in the recessionary years 1980-83 on average than in the 1970s, but compared to those of non-defense manufacturers they were consistently higher. Pentagon analysts said the contractor profits, which rose from an average of 2 percent in 1980 to 9 percent in 1983, represented "an equitable return," reflecting Mr. Reagan's military buildup and the decline in inflation rates.

### Paper Reports Detentions in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda (AFP) — More than 1,000 people, mostly former security officials under the deposed president, Milton Obote, have been detained at a maximum security prison near here, the Roman Catholic newspaper Munro said here Wednesday.

The new interior minister, Paul Semugwira, confirmed that some members of Mr. Obote's security agency were detained. Mr. Semugwira said he was more concerned about the large number of political detainees in the prison than about the fate of the security agents.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Basilio Olara Okello, the leader of the coup, was named army chief of staff and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general. Radio Uganda announced. It also said that Uganda's representative to the United Nations, Olara Otunnu, was named foreign minister and that Henry Othonyo of the opposition Democratic Party was appointed health minister.

A soldier in Kampala showing a cowboy pendant.

Lebanon Christians Wary of Coalition

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Lebanese Christian politicians reacted cautiously Wednesday to the new National Unity Front, a coalition of Moslems, leftists and independent Christians seeking to change the method of allocating leadership posts proportionally among Christian and Moslem factions. This system favored Christians since 1943, but in recent years Moslems have gained the majority.

A former president, Sleiman Franjeh, a Christian, said that he backed parts of the manifesto made public Tuesday, but added that he preferred the changes he and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria proposed in 1976 to end the civil war.

That proposal was that parliamentary seats be equally divided between Christians and Moslems but would have continued the system under which the president is a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem and the speaker of parliament a Shiite. "The situation in Lebanon does not permit big strides, but one step at a time," Mr. Franjeh said.

The dominant Maronite political party, the Phalange, had no argument with the new front on many of its basic principles, according to a senior official, Alfred Madi, but he said that details remained vague.

### For the Record

The Baran Socialist Program Party on Wednesday elected U San Yu, president of the State Council, to the new post of party vice chairman, directly under the chairman, U Nu Win, official sources said. (AFP)

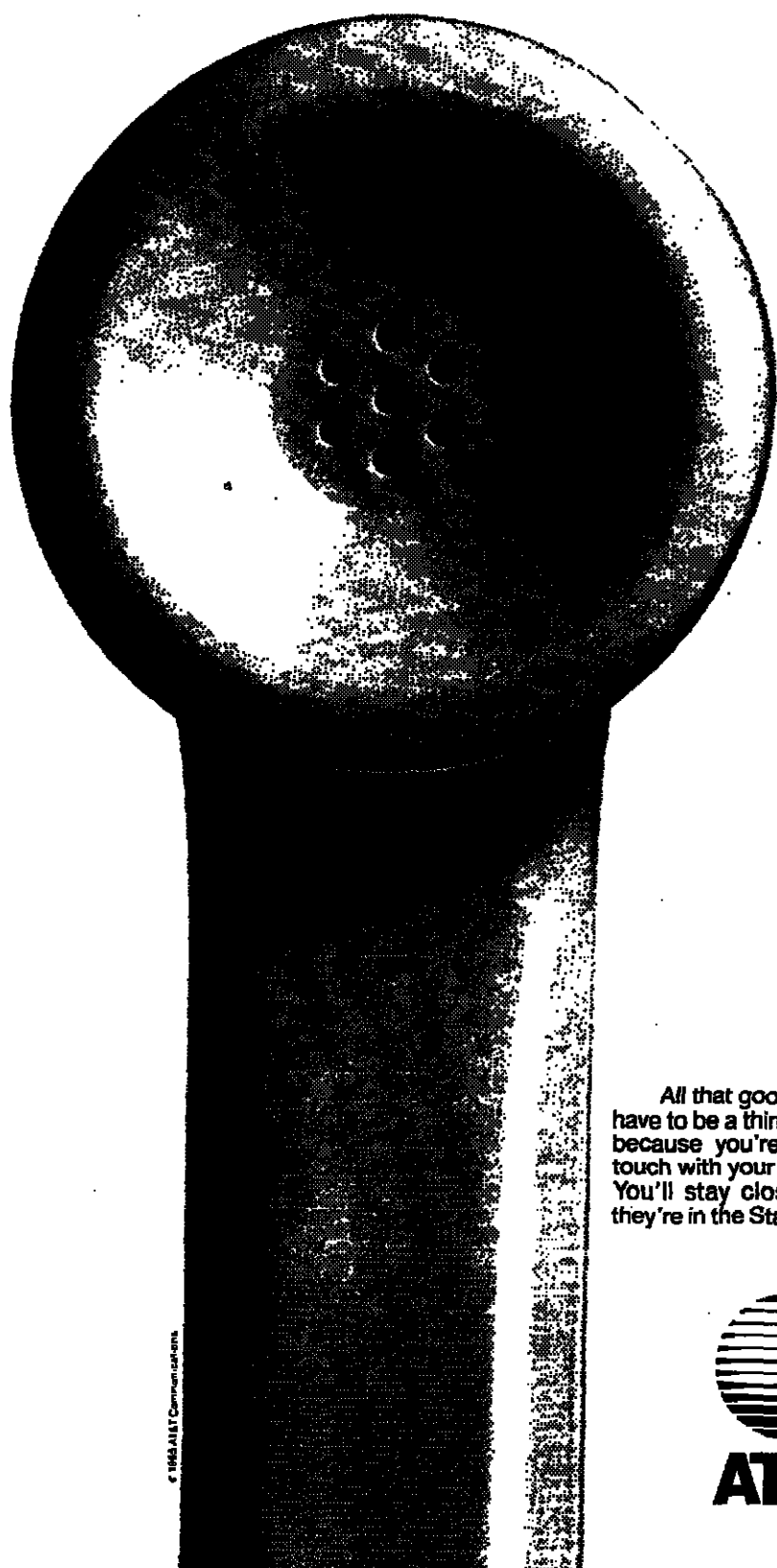
At least 180 people were killed and tens of thousands left homeless by a typhoon that hit coastal Zhejiang province a week ago, according to reports reaching Beijing. (UPI)

A U.S. Army helicopter pilot taking part in U.S.-Egyptian military exercises was killed when his helicopter crashed in the desert west of Cairo, the Pentagon announced Wednesday. (AP)

Ministers from 17 European countries participating in the Eureka high-technology project are to hold a two-day meeting in Hannover, West Germany, in November to discuss plans for its development, the West German Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. (Reuters)

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service has halted deportation proceedings against Edgar Chamorro, a former Nicaraguan rebel leader who has criticized Reagan administration policies. The agency said Mr. Chamorro, who is living in Florida, has a valid visa. (NYT)

## Listen to your mother.



All that good advice doesn't have to be a thing of the past just because you're apart. Keep in touch with your family by phone. You'll stay close even though they're in the States.



Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.

**ilias LALAOUNIS**

PARIS - 364, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)  
GENEVA - "BOULEVARD" ZURICH - "GRAND"  
ATHENS - 6, PANEPSTIMOU AVENUE  
HOTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON  
MYCONOS, CORFU, RHODES  
NEW YORK - 4 WEST 57TH STREET & FIFTH AVENUE

### Meese Says He Kept Out Of U.S. Teamsters Case

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has said that he did not participate in the Department of Justice's decision last month to drop a labor fraud investigation of Jackie Presser, president of the Teamsters union, in order to avoid appearances of political interference.

Mr. Meese said Tuesday on a television program that career attorneys at the department, rather than officials appointed by President Ronald Reagan, "found it was not appropriate to go ahead" with a 32-month federal grand jury inquiry into allegations of payroll padding.

**UNIVERSITY  
DEGREE**

BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE  
For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.

Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

**PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY**  
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,  
Los Angeles, California  
90049, Dept. 22, U.S.A.



## BRIEFS

## FBI Spy Trial

agreement by a former FBI agent to provide the Soviet spy inside the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The agreement in opening the espionage trial in federal court, FBI agent ever charged on Oct. 2 came only a week after the Soviet secret police and thoroughly compromised and pumped for information by a back as a Soviet spy.

## Bomb in Ulster

lately and slightly injured a suspected guerrilla was killed when a rocket exploded prematurely. The New York-based Irish Defence Regiment, was further Aid Committee had

## Pace in Profits

ators' profits have substantially during President Ronald Reagan's defense, but have not been. Defense industry profits eased Tuesday. It was based on a special economic survey of annual profits of 47 defense contractors of durable goods.

## Ins in Uganda

IPALA, Uganda (AP) — 1,000 people, mostly security officials under the 1st President, Milton Obote, are detained at a maximum security prison near the capital, Kampala, near the Rwandan border. The Rwandan newspaper Muntu reported Wednesday. Obote's interior minister, Paul Ssemogerere, confirmed that some of Mr. Obote's security were detained. Mr. Ssemogerere said he was more concerned with the large number of political prisoners in the prison than with the security of the country. Brigadier Basil Kello, the leader of the army named army chief of staff, promoted to the rank of general, Radio Uganda said. It also said that Uganda's representative to the United Nations, Olara Otunnu, was named minister and that Henry Kyemba was appointed health

## y of Coalition

oliticians reacted cautiously at a coalition of Muslims, to change the method of election. The situation is up at a time. "Mr. Frangipane, had no argument, according to a source remained vague.

## Says He Kept Out

Teamsters Case  
INGTON — Attorney Edwin Meese 3d has said did not participate in the case of Justice's decision to drop a labor final of the Teamsters union, to avoid appearance of interference.

## Teamsters Case

Meese said Tuesday on a program that career in the department, rather than the one appointed by President Reagan, "found it was hard to go ahead" with federal grand jury investigations of payroll

## UNIVERSITY DEGREE

MASTERS • DOCTORATE  
Academic Life Experience  
detailed resume  
free evaluation.  
WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
1, San Jose Blvd.  
Los Angeles, California  
90022, U.S.A.

New Leader  
Of Bolivia  
Sets Plans  
For Economy

By Juan de Onis

Los Angeles Times Service

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Victor Paz Estenssoro has taken office as president of Bolivia, announcing economic reforms to save the country from what he called "the risk of bankruptcy."

Mr. Paz Estenssoro, 71, on Tuesday succeeded Hernán Siles Zuazo in the first orderly transfer of power in 25 years punctuated by seven military coups.

While the democratically elected presidents of Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay looked on, Mr. Paz Estenssoro said in an inaugural address that he would defend democracy and human rights and "protect the poorest."

But he said that the "national disaster" of Bolivia's economic distress called for work discipline, economic policy changes and a fight against corruption.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro announced that he would free Bolivia's controlled official exchange rate, now one-fourth the black-market rate.

Under Mr. Siles Zuazo, unrealistic exchange rates fostered a huge contraband economy and contributed to an annual inflation rate of 10,000 percent, the world's highest.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro said that he would renegotiate Bolivia's \$3.3-billion foreign debt with international banks and governments "without taking the bread from the mouths of our needy people."

He also said that his government would welcome foreign capital for new investments in mining and petroleum projects.

The new exchange policy is aimed at promoting exports, which Bolivia needs to pay for essential imports. Foreign investment in oil fields could boost Bolivia's waning production of petroleum and natural gas, a major export resource.

Bolivia's economy has been kept afloat by its cocaine industry, which earns about \$1 billion a year. Mr. Paz Estenssoro said that Bolivia had an "unavoidable obligation" to cooperate in international drug control programs, but he said that he would ask for substantial financial aid, including programs to substitute coca leaf, which is used to make cocaine, with other crops.

A moderate populist, he received only 26.4 percent of the popular vote, but ruled out any coalitions and staffed his 18-member cabinet with members of his Revolutionary Nationalist Movement.

Four Times Elected President  
Epitaph: *Chavez of the New York Times reported from La Paz.*

When his opponent announced victory the day after Bolivia's presidential elections, Mr. Paz Estenssoro waited patiently for the official tally to be completed. In the end, he lost the general election by 2 percent, but won in Congress, becoming the first civilian to take the presidency without a majority of the popular vote.

It is such patience and knowledge of the Bolivian political scene that has characterized Mr. Paz Estenssoro's success in winning the presidency four times.

A forceful figure in Bolivian politics for more than five decades, Mr. Paz Estenssoro is known to supporters and opponents as a brilliant man whose administrations have never quite lived up to the expectations raised by his intellect.

Some diplomats and officials here say he has failed to build a strong party and has never played the role of mentor to develop new political leaders.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro was born into a family of landowners on Oct. 2, 1907, in the southern town of Tarija, where the country's best wine is produced. He stayed in the region until he left to study law in La Paz.

His professional career has always been centered on economics, as an adviser or a professor. His political career has been based on the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, which he founded in 1942 with the departing president, Mr. Siles Zuazo, and the labor leader Juan Lechin.

The party was at the forefront of the 1952 revolution, which brought land redistribution, universal suffrage and nationalization of the major tin mines.

By the 1960s, the alliance of the three men had broken up. Mr. Siles Zuazo, who moved to the left, and Mr. Paz Estenssoro, a conservative, formed splinter groups of the party. Mr. Lechin built one of Latin America's strongest unionized labor groups.

Many officials in Bolivia say they believe some of the country's troubles can be ascribed to the rivalries between the three men. It was Mr. Lechin who gave Mr. Siles Zuazo his most difficult moments as president by calling strikes every time the peso was devalued.

Mr. Paz Estenssoro returned from exile in Argentina to serve as Bolivia's first president after the 1952 revolution. He was re-elected in 1960 and 1964. His third term was cut short by a military coup.

The new president has lived in forced exile three times and has acted as ambassador to Britain and the Netherlands. In exile in the late 1960s, he taught economics in Lima, Peru. In the late 1970s, in his last exile, he taught history at UCLA and the University of New Mexico.

At 77, he will be the oldest Latin American leader and the oldest civilian to ever take office in Bolivia.



A schoolboy in Hiroshima in 1946 bore scars from the blast.

Monitoring the Health  
Of Hiroshima Survivors

(Continued from Page 1)

was diagnosed last year as having a blood-vessel disease. Now he was once again in the hospital. The liver problem had returned. So, too, had the question whether his health problems were due to exposure to the radiation.

"All this may well not be directly related to the bomb, but I'll probably never know," said Mr. Minamoto. "There seems to be some relationship, but I can't be sure. How can any of us be sure?"

The answer, physicians and biologists say, is that they cannot. Across Japan, thousands of survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki lead normal lives. Yet thousands also endure a broad assortment of serious diseases and minor complaints. Some are clearly bomb-related; others most likely are not.

Most conspicuously, men and women exposed to the blasts and the fallout had higher cancer rates than the nonexposed population. Early on, the risk of leukemia was especially great, according to the Radiation Effects Research Foundation in Hiroshima, the principal compiler of statistics.

The foundation estimates that in 1950, when its statistical studies began, the survivors had absorbed an average of 15 to 20 rads each. The average person receives one-tenth to two-tenths of a rad in a year. Many hibakusha survived at least 100 rads and some endured 400 or more.

Leukemia began to appear after two years, peaking in the early 1950s and staying at a high level for another decade.

At the peak, the leukemia risk among hibakusha who had absorbed 100 rads was 20 times that of other Japanese. For those exposed to a more typical 15 rads, the risk was three times greater. By the mid-1960s, leukemia rates had leveled off.

But bomb victims appeared more likely to develop cancers of the thyroid, breast, lung, colon, urinary tract and stomach. A bone-marrow malignancy, multiple myeloma, had a notably high incidence. Those who had received 200 or more rads ran a fivefold risk.

In fairly large percentages, high-dose victims developed cataracts and chromosomal aberrations in blood lymphocytes, research foundation figures show.

Children, especially those less than 6 years old, grew up to be, on average, an inch or two shorter and a pound or two lighter than contemporaries, according to a 1975 study in The American Journal of Public Health.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Children, especially those less than 6 years old, grew up to be, on average, an inch or two shorter and a pound or two lighter than contemporaries, according to a 1975 study in The American Journal of Public Health.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

Other researchers say that the fact that genetic problems cannot be proved does not mean they can be ruled out. A Japanese researcher on radiation, Yataro Tajima, published a study in 1972 suggesting that recessive genetic traits induced by the bomb could be spread to later generations.

## After a Poor Start, Shuttle Flight Ends in Success

By Sandra Blakeslee

New York Times Service

BASE, California — The U.S. space shuttle Challenger, which lost one of three main engines on its ascent to orbit, has returned safely to earth after an eight-day mission that an official called "superbly successful."

Colonel C. Gordon Fullerton of the U.S. Air Force guided the 108-ton spacecraft to a landing Tuesday, returning a crew of seven men and the largest, most advanced scientific instruments ever built for space flight.

On this mission the Challenger became an orbiting astronomical observatory with more than \$72 million worth of telescopes and other sensitive instruments to study the sun, the stars and distant galaxies.

Burton Edelson, an associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said that some instrument problems had seemed "insurmountable when we started out."

"But we met more than 80 percent of all science objectives of this mission," Mr. Edelson said. "We're absolutely delighted. We know we had trouble getting started."

Eugene W. Urban, the chief mission scientist, was the official who characterized the flight as superb. "Everyone has collected tantalizing new data," he said at a briefing. "It's going to take a long time before this data is analyzed and really fully appreciated. We've made some interesting new observations, and some have been very spectacular."

Before the landing, one of the astronauts, Loren W. Acton, 48, a solar physicist, thanked engineers on the ground for help in transforming "a fairly anomalous mission" into one that produced "what we trust to be some excellent science."

The Challenger's flight was delayed for more than two weeks after a problem in the second of the shuttle's three main engines on July

12 caused the mission to be scrubbed seconds before liftoff. The mission finally got off, but to a harrowing start, on July 29 when one of the shuttle's main engines shut down after liftoff, the first time that had happened on an American manned space flight.

The Challenger limped on its other two engines into an orbit about 50 miles (81 kilometers) shy of its goal of 240 miles above the earth.

Space agency officials said the shutdown had been caused by faulty heat sensors on the engine that apparently caused computers aboard to turn the engine off prematurely.

Jesse Moore, an associate administrator of the space agency, said that the sensors on the Challenger's failed engine would be inspected and that an improved type of sensor would be used on future shuttle flights if the Challenger sensors

proved faulty. The next mission is scheduled to start Aug. 24 with the shuttle Discovery.

Once in orbit, the Challenger's astronauts struggled with a number of balky instruments, including a \$60-million system that was to point telescopes accurately enough to track a dime at the distance of two miles. The system did work, but only after days of false starts.

The crew focused some of the telescopes in the shuttle's 60-foot (18-meter) payload bay on the sun's corona and outer atmosphere, and others on the cosmic rays, X-rays and infrared radiations from stars and distant galaxies. The solar telescopes allowed astronomers on the ground to view the sun with about five times greater accuracy than ever before.

The crew also fired the spacecraft's small maneuvering jets to punch temporary holes in Earth's thin upper atmosphere, allowing

radio telescopes on the ground to peer deeper into space. Some of these experiments in the ionosphere are said to be of interest to scientists working on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, a project to determine the feasibility of sending laser beams and beams of subatomic particles through space to destroy intercontinental missiles in flight.

Despite the 17-day delay in the Challenger's launch, Mr. Moore said the shuttle program could hold "pretty well" to its schedule.

Japan Names Astronauts  
Japan's National Space Development Agency announced

Wednesday the names of three final candidates who will be trained to board a space shuttle flight with U.S. astronauts in January 1988. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo. One of the three is to become the first Japanese in space.

The Japanese payload specialist is to conduct experiments on metal alloys and life science, including a study of the effect of space motion sickness on carp.

The three candidates, chosen from 533 applicants, are: Takao Doi, 30, a researcher at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Ohio; Mamoru Mori, 37, an assistant professor of nuclear engineering; and Chiaki Naito, 33, a cardiothoracic

Is U.S. a 'Christian Nation'?  
A Reagan Official Thinks So

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Gerald B. Leib of Mountain View, California, wrote to the U.S. Department of Education to complain that an official there had called the United States a "Christian nation," he was startled by the sharp reply.

Christopher C. Sundseth, who is a Reagan administration appointee in the Treasury Department, somehow got hold of Mr. Leib's postcard and sent off a stinging response, calling Mr. Leib an "amazing, pathetic creature."

Mr. Sundseth said he believes he obtained the card from one of four Christian activists who, he said, regularly file Freedom of Information Act requests with agencies for letters on Christian issues.

He said these friends, whom he declined to identify, forward such letters about Christian questions to him and he sometimes sends responses to the writers.

"We are indeed, like it or not, a 'Christian nation' as more than 85 percent of adult Americans consider themselves 'Christians,'" he wrote. "This country was founded by Christians who were escaping the same kind of small-minded tribe you espouse."

"P.S. When you die," Mr. Sundseth added, "you will be giving account to Jesus Christ, your creator, who happens Himself to be Christian. I hope you are prepared."

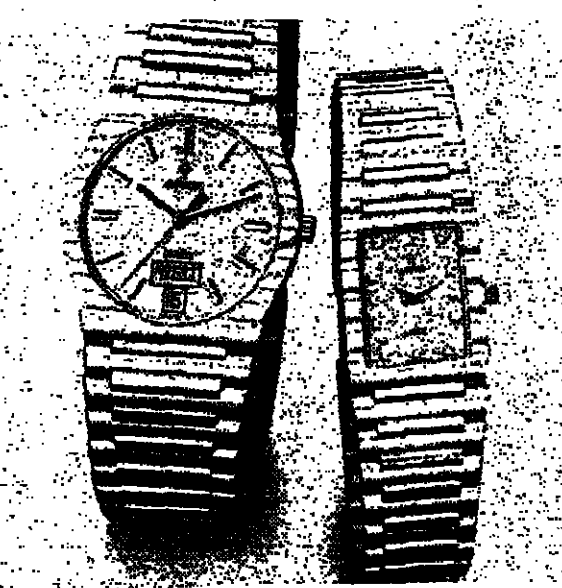
Mr. Leib complained to Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat of Colorado, about Mr. Sundseth's "gratuitous proselytizing."

## "A well choreographed flight all the way."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



## CONCORD CENTURION



Concord Centurion. 18 kt. gold, quartz, water-resistant. An art carried to perfection in Swiss watches.

David Morris  
38 Conduit Street, London W1  
Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW1  
Carlton Tower, Catogan Place, London SW1  
Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, London W1  
Inn on the Park, Hamilton Place, London W1

Kutchinsky Jewellers  
73, Brompton Road  
London SW3  
178, New Bond Street  
London W1

Carrington & Co. Ltd. at Selfridges,  
400 Oxford Street, London W1A 1AB

Asprey & Company Ltd.  
165-168 New Bond Street, London W1



Lufthansa



# Kahane Erodes Support of Israel's Likud

## From 'Illness' to 'Epidemic': Rabbi's Anti-Arab Extremism Gains Acceptance

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — When Rabbi Meir Kahane was elected to the Knesset, Israel's parliament, a year ago, most political commentators dismissed him as an "American import" and a "racist fanatic" who would never find a serious following in Israeli society. His election, they said, was "a fluke."

Today, nobody is dismissing Mr. Kahane, who advocates expelling all Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories and turning the country into a purely Jewish state that would be run according to Jewish law. He is the most talked-about politician in Israel, and by all indications his popularity is soaring.

Frightened by Mr. Kahane's rising popularity, the Israeli parliament on July 30 passed by a vote of 66-0 a bill designed to outlaw his party. It bans from parliamentary elections any party that incites people to racism or negates Israel's democratic character.

Mr. Kahane, who did not vote that day because he was ejected from the Knesset for making inflammatory remarks, says he intends to get around the law by having a supporter who is an Arab convert to Judaism run on his party's list for the next parliament.

Political commentators here say the appeal of Mr. Kahane's ideas, especially strong among young voters, has several roots: Arabs and Jews are treated differently under the law in the occupied territories, nationalism has become increasingly acceptable, personal violence between Jews and Arabs has increased, and confidence in the leadership provided by Israel's major parties has weakened.

"Before his election a year ago, Mr. Kahane was just a nuisance; now he is an epidemic," said Alouph Hareven, associate director of the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation, a private research organization that sponsors education programs to promote tolerance.

"Kahane is beginning to be acceptable in centrist Israeli society," said Gerald Cromer, a professor of criminology at Bar-Ilan University in Tel Aviv who has been studying Mr. Kahane's support.

Mr. Kahane, who moved to Israel 14 years ago after founding the Jewish Defense League in New York, says he believes his success is based on the mounting fears that Israelis have of Arabs, and on a desire by some Israelis to end

what they call the "Arab problem" once and for all.

"I have touched a simple and honest nerve on the part of the people," Mr. Kahane said in soft, measured tones in an interview at his Knesset office. "Not all of these people out on the streets are fools. Obviously, when parents come to me and say that they are afraid to let their children play in the streets, something is bothering them. I have spoken about this for the last 14 years. I have not changed. It is the situation that has changed. Everything in Israel has a time, and this is an idea whose time has come."

All the major political pollsters in Israel agree that if national elections were held now, Mr. Kahane's party — which holds only one of the 120 seats in parliament — would increase its representation to five or six seats, virtually all at the expense of the rightist Likud bloc. Such a showing would make it the biggest religious showing would make it the biggest religious

**'The increase in right-wing nationalist ideology under Begin, laid the groundwork for Kahane.'**

—Alouph Hareven  
Associate director of the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation.

party and almost irresistible as a coalition partner for any rightist government.

On the municipal level, supporters of Mr. Kahane already have broken through into a governing coalition. On June 25 two members of his Kach Party were elected to the nine-member city council in the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba, outside Hebron, on the occupied West Bank.

In order to put together a ruling coalition, the settlement leader, Shalom Wach, agreed on July 19 to sign an accord with the two Kach representatives in which it was stipulated that the "local council will take action to immediately dismiss all Arab laborers employed by the local council, as well as Arab workers in other institutions in the town and will award recommenda-

tions or permits solely to those businesses which promise to employ only Jews and which do not establish joint enterprises with Arabs."

The coalition agreement also suggested, at Mr. Kahane's insistence, that driving be banned on the Sabbath.

On July 30 Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir declared the coalition agreement "null and void" because "it discriminates on the basis of racist considerations." Nonetheless, the Kiryat Arba councilmen vowed to carry it out.

Israeli analysts attribute Mr. Kahane's success partly to the fact that the generation now coming of voting age was born after Israel occupied the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the 1967 war.

"Since the 1967 war Israel has been a state with a double message," said Mr. Hareven, a retired senior military officer. "Children born since 1967 don't know what the border is between Israel and the occupied territories. For them all Arabs are the same. And for them part of Israel is democratic and part is not. Four and a quarter million Israelis live in a democracy and 1.25 million Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip live under military rule. They don't have elections. They don't have the right to organize politically. They are ruled by military governors."

The call to oust the Arabs from Israel, Mr. Hareven noted, no longer strikes many Israeli youngsters as shocking, given the differences in treatment they have observed in daily life for the last 18 years.

"I have said it a million times," Mr. Kahane explained, "Western democracy as we know it is incompatible with Zionism. Zionism came into being to create a Jewish state with a majority of Jews come what may. Democracy says, 'No, if the Arabs are the majority then they have the right to decide their own fate.' So Zionism and democracy are at odds. I say clearly that I stand with Zionism. I want a Jewish state, not a Hebrew-speaking Portugal."

Moreover, the analysts say, the ground was prepared for Mr. Kahane by the rightist Likud government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin from 1977 to 1983.

"The increase in right-wing nationalist ideology under Begin, which gave primacy to one's nation over another, which limited the Arabs' rights in the West Bank compared to the Jews' rights, only laid the groundwork for Kahane,"



Rabbi Meir Kahane addressing the crowd at a rally in Jerusalem.

said Mr. Hareven. "Kahanism is the ultra-nationalist logic played out to its final conclusion."

A third factor that the commentators say they believe has contributed to the rise of Mr. Kahane is an increase in personal violence between Jews and Arabs inside Israel. After the Israeli Army crushed the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon and left it incapable of launching cross-border raids, Palestinian attacks on Israel took on a new form.

Apparently acting in most cases on their own initiative and using crude homemade weapons or pistols stolen from Israelis, Arabs living inside Israel and the occupied territories in the last two years have been blamed for killing 13 Jews.

As a result, the Arab-Israeli conflict seems to have become more personalized, making individual Arabs much more frightening to individual Israelis. It is in this new atmosphere that Mr. Kahane's simple solution — to get rid of the Arabs — found its audience.

What Mr. Kahane has done, according to Aviezer Ravitzky, professor of Jewish philosophy at the Hebrew University and a leader of the religious peace movement, is to create an

ideological justification for Israelis' fears of Arabs by telling Israelis it is all right to be afraid of Arabs and to want to rid the country of them.

Mr. Kahane says he is only articulating what is at the back of the minds of many Israelis.

"My message is clear," he said. "I don't say we have to do something about the Arabs. I say we have a problem and here's my answer: Throw them out. You can think that it is a terrible thing, but at least it is a clear answer. I say we did not come out of exile to have our soldiers afraid, our women afraid, our children afraid. We left that in the ghetto."

A fourth factor that Israeli analysts say has pushed Mr. Kahane to the forefront is what they describe as a leadership vacuum in Israel, particularly obvious on the right since Mr. Begin's retirement.

"Shamir never replaced Begin as the super father, the strong figure, so Mr. Kahane did," said Mr. Ravitzky. Yitzhak Shamir succeeded Mr. Begin as a Likud prime minister and now is foreign minister in the national unity government with the Labor Party.

"I always said to our people that as long as Begin is around I am not going to get elected,"

said Mr. Kahane. "Every time I would speak in the previous elections, people would say to me, 'If I had two votes, you would get the second.' But people only have one vote, and I could not beat Begin. He was a legend. When he left the scene I said this is the first time we really have a good chance."

Since Mr. Kahane won his seat in parliament in July a year ago, he is no longer a fringe politician speaking in poor neighborhoods. He speaks in the Knesset and sends out his literature on Knesset stationery under a government seal. The underlying message is that his views are within the range of those legitimate to express in a democracy, Israeli analysts said.

One recent afternoon, as Mr. Kahane was talking to a reporter in the hallway of parliament, a group of Israeli Army officers in training walked by on a tour. The last half of the line recognized Mr. Kahane and raised their fists in solidarity, shouting, "Kahane, Kahane." A broad grin crossed the rabbi's face, and he responded by shaking his fists aloft.

"I have the young people," Mr. Kahane said. "That's for sure. They're mine."

## 5 Nations Dominate the Investors in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

published by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

The Institute for European Economic Studies in London calculated a higher figure, saying that 250,000 jobs would be lost in Britain as a result of sanctions.

**UNITED STATES**  
The United States is the second largest investor in South Africa, with between 18 and 20 percent of total direct investment in the country, according to a number of different reports.

U.S. direct investment in South Africa has gone from \$490 million in 1966 to a peak of \$2.6 billion in 1981, to \$2.3 billion at the end of 1983.

South Africa accounts for about 1 percent of total U.S. foreign investment, according to the Investor Responsibility Research Center in Washington, which describes itself as a nonprofit research body on issues of corporate and social responsibility.

When direct and indirect investment are considered, the United States has about \$13.78 billion invested in South Africa, according to a July 5 article in the Christian Science Monitor, which said it obtained the figure from the U.S. Embassy in London.

The U.S. State Department said, however, that the figure for 1983 was \$2.3 billion in direct investment and \$7 billion in portfolios,

for a total investment of \$9.3 billion.

While figures vary, "the trend seems to be toward a decline in U.S. investment by businesses," said Mr. Chettle of the South Africa Foundation, an agency based in Washington representing South African businesses.

"The big U.S. companies I've talked to have told me without exception that they will remain in South Africa, but the smaller companies seem to think the harassment is not worth the candle," he said.

The United States has been South Africa's largest trading partner. South African exports to the United States were worth \$1.45 billion last year, and imports from the United States totaled \$2.37 billion.

Pending U.S. legislation would impose a ban on the import of gold kruiters and halt new U.S. bank loans to South Africa.

**WEST GERMANY**  
West Germany makes up about 10 percent of total foreign investment in South Africa.

West Germany's direct investment in South Africa in 1983 was \$1.4 billion, according to the South African Embassy in London.

Investment by West German-based companies jumped about 30 percent in 1983, mainly because of increased investment in the automobile industry, according to the report done by UN Commission on Transnational Corporations.

The International Monetary

Fund said that in 1984 South African exports to West Germany were \$676 million and its imports were \$2.3 billion. West Germany was South Africa's fifth largest customer, behind the United States, Japan, Switzerland and Britain.

The result of economic sanctions would be the loss of 130,000 jobs in West Germany, according to the Institute of European Economic Studies in London.

**FRANCE**  
France is said to make up between 5 and 10 percent of total foreign investment in South Africa. In 1984, total French foreign investment there was \$1.66 billion and represented 10 percent of total direct investment, according to the French Embassy in Washington.

Two weeks ago, the French government announced it was freezing new investment in South Africa. The French ambassador to South Africa has been recalled.

In the trade sector, South Africa exports to France in 1984 totaled \$385 million, and its imports from France came to \$568 million.

**SWITZERLAND**  
Experts estimate that about 5 percent of total direct investment in South Africa is Swiss.

The South Africa Trade Association in London reported that in 1982 total Swiss investment in South Africa was \$1.34 billion.

**CANADA**  
Canada's direct investment in 1984 was \$99.9 million, down from \$140 million in 1983 and \$148 mil-

lion in 1982, according to Clifford Gerard, political counselor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

The Canadian share of total foreign investment in South Africa was 1 percent, he said, noting that the trend seems to be toward a decline in investment.

"I think all the unrest in South Africa is a major determining factor," he said. "It's a deterrent to investors."

**JAPAN**  
Mr. Gerard said Canada did not offer Canadian businesses investing in South Africa the support structures it normally offered companies investing abroad.

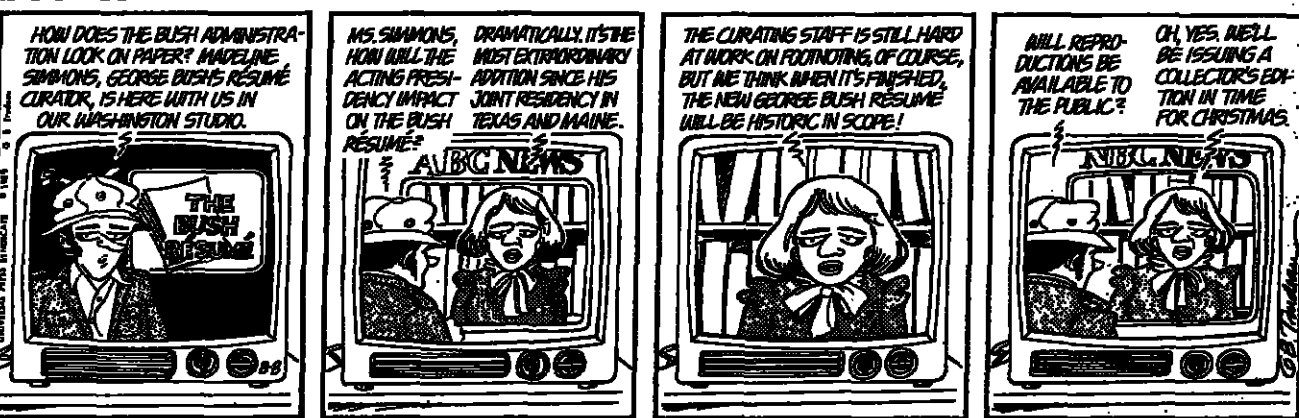
Official Japanese policy prohibits direct investment in South Africa, but it does not prohibit Japanese companies from establishing subsidiaries there.

Mr. St. John wrote: "By the early 1970s, all of Japan's major trading companies had established outlets in South Africa and many of its car, motorcycle, tire and electronic manufacturers had franchised local companies to assemble their products. All of the franchisees are South African-owned and managed."

South Africa exported \$1.3 billion to Japan and imported \$1.9 billion in 1984, according to the IMF.

**OTHERS**  
Denmark and Sweden have banned new investment in South Africa, and the Dutch parliament has been debating a similar measure.

### DOONESBURY



### AUTOS TAX FREE

10 YEARS

We Deliver Cars to the World

### TRANSCO

Keeping a complete stock of more than 300 brand new cars, making 500 happy clients every year. Send for free catalog today. Transco SA, 95 Nordstrasse, 2030 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. 323/422 62 40, TR 3507 TRANS B

### EUROPORT TAX FREE CARS

Call for free catalog. Box 12011, Rotterdam Airport, Holland. Tel. 010-420977, Tel. 5201 BCAN NL

### TRANSMUNIR BELGIUM

21 Gestebeek, B-2241 Zaventem, Antwerp, Tel. 03-384.10.54 TR 3202 Transco B. In stock: Mercedes, BMW, ASD.

### INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

### AUTOS TAX FREE

10 YEARS

### TRANSCO

Keeping a complete stock of more than 300 brand new cars, making 500 happy clients every year. Send for free catalog today. Transco SA, 95 Nordstrasse, 2030 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. 323/422 62 40, TR 3507 TRANS B

### EUROPORT TAX FREE CARS

Call for free catalog. Box 12011, Rotterdam Airport, Holland. Tel. 010-420977, Tel. 5201 BCAN NL

### TRANSMUNIR BELGIUM

21 Gestebeek, B-2241 Zaventem, Antwerp, Tel. 03-384.10.54 TR 3202 Transco B. In stock: Mercedes, BMW, ASD.

### NEW MERCEDES

Best service, shipping, insurance, loan, commission in USA.

### ROUTE INC.

TAUNTON, MA 01830, 6000 FRANKFURT W. Germany, Tel. 0223-22251, Tel. 411559

### AUTOMOBILES

CITROEN C10/400 1983, automatic, all condition, 100000 km, as new. U.S. registration. \$4,500. Tel. 090 812719

### AUTO CONVERSION

EPA / DOT

CONVERSIONS

\* Customs Brokerage/Exporting Service

\* Pick-up & delivery anywhere in the Eastern U.S. & West

\* Professional work using only the highest quality components

\* Guaranteed EPA / DOT approval

CHAMPAGNE IMPORTS INC.

2204 North Perry Rd., Kailua, HI 96731

Mercedes-Benz, Porsche, BMW, Ferrari

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

TEL: 808/261-1111

## INTELEVENT 85

International Telecommunications Conference  
Cannes, France, September 22-24, 1985

**Focusing on the evolution, impact and future of competition in the telecommunications industry worldwide.**

Join leaders in the world of telecommunications to discuss telecommunications policy development in the U.S., Europe and Asia and the global implications.

The outstanding group of more than thirty speakers at this fourth annual conference will include:

—Richard E. Butler, Secretary General, International Telecommunication Union.

—Bryan Carsberg, Director General, OfTel, U.K.

—Sir Donald Maitland, Chairman of the Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunications Development, ITU.

—Sir Eric Sharp, Chairman, Cable & Wireless, plc.

A UNIQUE SYMPOSIUM  
PRESENTED BY  
INTELEVENT, INC.

COSPONSORED BY

FINLEY KUMBLE WAGNER,

HEINE UNDERBERG,

MANLEY & CASEY,

EF. HUTTON & CO. INC.,

PEAT MARWICK MITCHELL

& CO.

INTERNATIONAL

HERALD TRIBUNE

CLIP YOUR CARD HERE

For full details, please send your business card to:

International Televent Conference

International Herald Tribune

181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,

92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Tel. (33) 1 47 12 65 Ext. 4568 TR 61395F.

Herald Tribune

INTELEVENT 85

CLIP YOUR CARD HERE

For full details, please send your business card to:

International Televent Conference

International Herald Tribune

181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,



## Ankara Says Bulgaria Forces Its Turks to Change Names

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service  
ANKARA — Senior Turkish officials assert that Bulgaria has killed at least 1,000 ethnic Turks and imprisoned several thousand in a campaign to force them to adopt Bulgarian names.

Officials said that areas inhabited by ethnic Turks, who total about 800,000, or 8.5 percent of Bulgaria's population, remain sealed off.



Sedat Sirri Kadem testified he was not in Rome when Pope John Paul II was shot, contradicting Mehmet Ali Agca.

## Turk Contradicts Agca On Role in Plot on Pope

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service  
ROME — A Turkish leftist who Mehmet Ali Agca has said was with him in St. Peter's Square on the day he shot Pope John Paul II in 1981 has testified that he last saw Mr. Agca in 1979 in Turkey, and that he had never traveled outside Turkey before this week.

The testimony came Tuesday in the trial of eight men, including Mr. Agca, who are accused of conspiring to assassinate the pope. The focus of the testimony by Mr. Agca, the prosecution's main witness, is that the plot was abetted by the Soviet Union through Bulgaria.

In pretrial testimony, he told Italian investigators that the Turk, Sedat Sirri Kadem, who is from Malatya, Mr. Agca's hometown, had taken him to Gaziantep, on the Syrian border, en route to a Palestinian guerrilla training camp in the summer of 1977, and introduced him to Teshim Tore, another Turk.

But Mr. Kadem, who described himself as a student and occasional carpet merchant, said he had told the Turkish police after the shooting of the pope that "Agca was telling lies" about the trip to a Palestinian camp and that he knew Mr. Tore "only from newspaper reports."

Yalcin Orbey, a Turkish nationalist now serving a jail sentence in West Germany on a drug charge, said later that Mr. Kadem had accompanied Mr. Agca to St. Peter's Square on the day of the shooting.

After first denying this, Mr. Agca later told the court that it was true.

Asked by Chief Judge Severino Santapichi whether he had ever obtained a passport to travel abroad, Mr. Kadem replied, "No, until today." He added that he had never been outside Turkey before his appearance in Rome on Tuesday.

Mr. Kadem, 30, lives in Istanbul. He volunteered to testify after Mr. Agca began accusing him of direct complicity in the shooting.

The other Turks who Mr. Agca says were with him are Oral Celik, who is being tried in absentia, and Omer Ay, who is serving a life sentence in Turkey for murder.

The court, which is trying three Bulgarians and five Turks in the conspiracy case, is meeting in special session "this week, after adjourning in July until mid-September."

Earlier, Mr. Agca identified Mr. Kadem in photographs taken by tourists on the day of the shooting.

"When Judge Santapichi asked Mr. Kadem on Tuesday whether he knew the man pointed out in the photographs, Mr. Kadem, smiling thinly, replied: 'That is not me, and I do not know who it is.'"

Mr. Kadem described himself as a political activist in the Revolutionary Youth, a militant arm of the Turkish People's Liberation Movement. He said he had been detained numerous times in the late 1970s by the Turkish police and was acquitted in 1984 on charges of possessing more than four kilograms (8.8 pounds) of drugs.

He said he and Mr. Agca had been classmates and he described Mr. Agca as a "man of no quality" who had "mental deficits." As an example, he cited what he said had been Mr. Agca's delight as a youth in hearing stories about the Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews.

At that point, Mr. Agca leaped to his feet and shouted, "Political power cannot have recourse to human psychology!"

Ottoman Empire rule, which even in casual conversations in Sofia is described as "the Turkish yoke."

"There can be no good-neighborly relations for the foreseeable future," a Turkish Foreign Ministry official said last week.

According to Turkish accounts, corroborated by Western embassies in Sofia, Bulgarian policemen and troops forced entire villages at a time to fill out or sign forms requesting that their Turkish names, mainly of Moslem origin, be changed to Bulgarian names, which are Slavic and often drawn from the names of Christian saints.

In many instances the Turks resisted. Although the Turkish authorities say they have lists of names of people killed or arrested, they declined to make them public, citing a need to protect prisoners or families of the dead or detained. Belene, a camp on a Danube island, is the main detention center.

Last month, Bulgaria implicitly acknowledged that the name changes had been meeting resistance. Stoyan Stoyanov, party leader of the Khaskovo District, said in a speech that some ethnic Turks had not yet matured enough politically to accept new names.

As reported in a local newspaper, Mr. Stoyanov said there had been "sporadic instances of antisocial meetings," an apparent euphemism for protests. He said they had been the work of people favoring outdated traditions, such as religious burials, circumcision and attendance at mosques.

Mr. Stoyanov said such people should be subjected to political and atheistic education to strengthen their Bulgarian identity.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and a member of the Politburo, said in a speech in March, after Turkey had offered to accept ethnic Turks as immigrants, that those who wanted to go to Turkey would be forcibly resettled within Bulgaria.

Mr. Todorov said in a speech in March, after Turkey had offered to accept ethnic Turks as immigrants, that those who wanted to go to Turkey would be forcibly resettled within Bulgaria.

Along the Mediterranean coast of France, high waves whipped up by the wind flooded beach campsites, killing a young woman and injuring 12 other persons.

Violent storms at sea sent the waves into the Rhone River delta region, which is filled with thousands of campers at the height of the summer. Witnesses said the waves reached heights of eight feet (2.4 meters) as they broke along six miles (10 kilometers) of the Camargue coast late Monday night and early Tuesday.

On the French Mediterranean island of Corsica, three major forest fires continued to rage Wednesday, officials said.

On the mainland, two firefighters died battling a blaze north of Saint Tropez.

This rash of fires, propelled by a strong northerly mistral wind, came less than a week after a fire in the hills above Cannes claimed the lives of five firemen.

The harsh weather also hit skiers and climbers in the French Alps, where rescue teams were searching for two climbers missing since Tuesday. High winds prevented helicopters from joining the search, officials said.

Tracked vehicles rescued about 500 summer skiers trapped by gales on the 11,000-foot-high (3,500-meter-high) Jandri glacier in Savoy on Tuesday.

Fires destroyed several thousand acres of woods in various regions of Spain, forcing the evacuation of several villages but causing no injuries. Dense ash clouds darkened the sky over the Mediterranean resorts of Castellon and Benicassim.

On the Danish island of Læsø, between Denmark and Sweden, birds scolded by an oil spill were shot by the hundreds, and experts said as many as 20,000 birds might die.

Wind had aggravated the spill of fuel oil from a West German tanker, Jan of Bremen, that struck a lighthouse during the weekend.

But Austria was the worst hit. In the western Tyrol province alone, seven persons died Tuesday in weather-related accidents, including four West Germans whose car plunged into a swollen mountain creek.

Two people, including a rescue worker, died in Salzburg province and one person in Upper Austria.

As the rains spread to the East, the Danube and its tributaries rose to flood levels, overflowing farmland and houses in low-lying areas.

A flood alert was announced in several areas, including at Klosterneuburg, six miles north of Vienna.

In Italy, first fanned by the wind near the village of Marina di Campo on the island of Elba surrounded and trapped a group of young vacationers, killing three and seriously wounding two others.

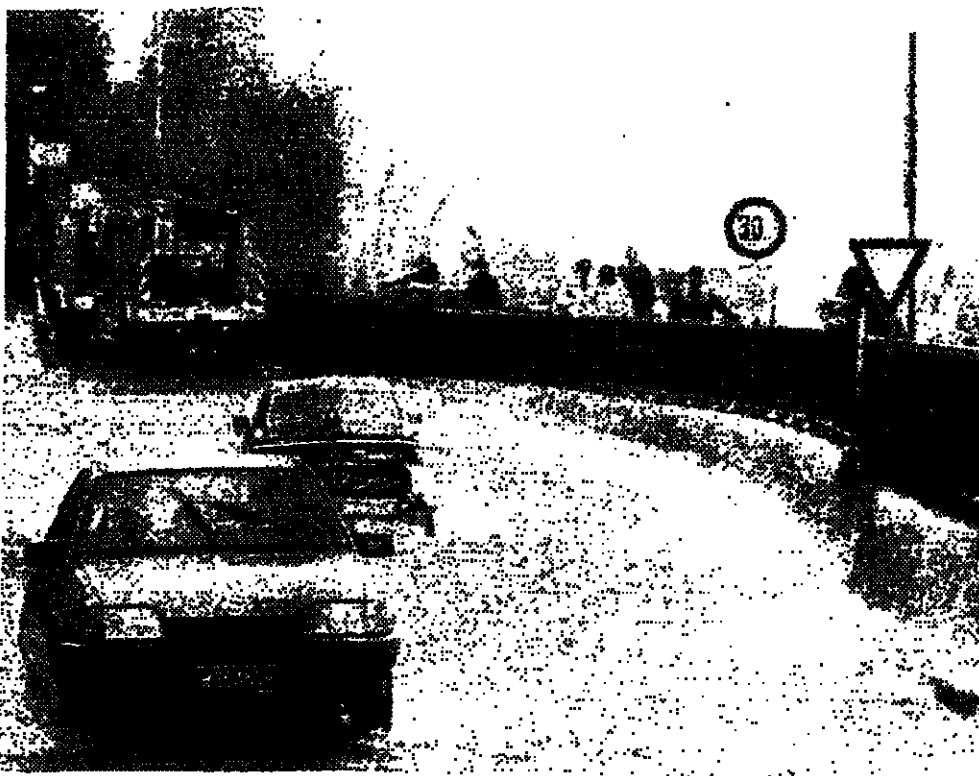
In southern Italy, two swimmers drowned in waves whipped up by winds and two others were missing in the Ionian Sea.

A man was killed by lightning in the Tuscan hills outside Florence, while a hydroelectric worker was swept to his death by swiftly rising waters in northern Italy.

The dry, gusty sirocco wind from North Africa stirred up clouds of dust near Rome as well as sparking fires from Foggia, 225 miles southeast of Rome to outside Florence, 141 miles to the north.

On the island of Elba, west of the Italian mainland, a fire killed two persons — one a teen-age boy who apparently rode his motor scooter too near the flames.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



Flood waters poured into the road at the village of Kuchelan, in eastern Austria, as storms and high winds lashed Europe from Italy to Denmark at the peak of the vacation season.

## Storms and Fires Hit Vacation Areas In Europe; More Than 20 Are Killed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
VIENNA — Storms packing high winds, heavy rain and even snow have swept Europe from Italy to Denmark this week, causing more than 20 deaths during the peak summer vacation season.

At least 10 persons were killed as storms and torrential rains hit western Austria. Rainfalls continued Wednesday, prompting widespread flooding.

In Italy, the authorities said that six bodies were recovered after a wave of bad weather and brush fires hit the country on Tuesday, bringing the total death toll to nine.

Meanwhile, heavy snow fell in the Italian Alps.

Along the Mediterranean coast of France, high waves whipped up by the wind flooded beach campsites, killing a young woman and injuring 12 other persons.

Violent storms at sea sent the waves into the Rhone River delta region, which is filled with thousands of campers at the height of the summer. Witnesses said the waves reached heights of eight feet (2.4 meters) as they broke along six miles (10 kilometers) of the Camargue coast late Monday night and early Tuesday.

On the French Mediterranean island of Corsica, three major forest fires continued to rage Wednesday, officials said.

On the mainland, two firefighters died battling a blaze north of Saint Tropez.

This rash of fires, propelled by a strong northerly mistral wind, came less than a week after a fire in the hills above Cannes claimed the lives of five firemen.

The harsh weather also hit skiers and climbers in the French Alps, where rescue teams were searching for two climbers missing since Tuesday. High winds prevented helicopters from joining the search, officials said.

Tracked vehicles rescued about 500 summer skiers trapped by gales on the 11,000-foot-high (3,500-meter-high) Jandri glacier in Savoy on Tuesday.

Fires destroyed several thousand acres of woods in various regions of Spain, forcing the evacuation of several villages but causing no injuries. Dense ash clouds darkened the sky over the Mediterranean resorts of Castellon and Benicassim.

On the Danish island of Læsø, between Denmark and Sweden, birds scolded by an oil spill were shot by the hundreds, and experts said as many as 20,000 birds might die.

Wind had aggravated the spill of fuel oil from a West German tanker, Jan of Bremen, that struck a lighthouse during the weekend.

But Austria was the worst hit. In the western Tyrol province alone, seven persons died Tuesday in weather-related accidents, including four West Germans whose car plunged into a swollen mountain creek.

Two people, including a rescue worker, died in Salzburg province and one person in Upper Austria.

As the rains spread to the East, the Danube and its tributaries rose to flood levels, overflowing farmland and houses in low-lying areas.

A flood alert was announced in several areas, including at Klosterneuburg, six miles north of Vienna.

In Italy, first fanned by the wind near the village of Marina di Campo on the island of Elba surrounded and trapped a group of young vacationers, killing three and seriously wounding two others.

In southern Italy, two swimmers drowned in waves whipped up by winds and two others were missing in the Ionian Sea.

A man was killed by lightning in the Tuscan hills outside Florence, while a hydroelectric worker was swept to his death by swiftly rising waters in northern Italy.

The dry, gusty sirocco wind from North Africa stirred up clouds of dust near Rome as well as sparking fires from Foggia, 225 miles southeast of Rome to outside Florence, 141 miles to the north.

On the island of Elba, west of the Italian mainland, a fire killed two persons — one a teen-age boy who apparently rode his motor scooter too near the flames.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

## 'Mass Defections' Alarm U.K. Jewish Community

Study Shows Numbers Are Shrinking; Drop in Religious Marriages Blamed

By Alan Elsner  
Reuters  
LONDON — Leaders in Britain's Jewish community are alarmed about a wave of secularization that is bringing about "mass defections" from Judaism of thousands of young people.

A study conducted by the demographic unit of the Board of Deputies of British Jews said the Jewish community shrank by about 21 percent in the past two decades to an estimated 337,000.

The report said four factors contributed to the decline:

- A low birth rate.
- Emigration.
- Inter-marriage and assimilation.

"The decline in religious marriages among Jews was faster and steeper than in the general population," the survey discovered.

"Since the synagogue-married population is the main source of recruitment for the community and the main resource for all communal activities, political, cultural, social and charitable, as well as religious, this is a serious problem," the report said.

Lionel Kopelowitz, newly elected president of the Board of Deputies, attributed the decline to the comfortable life enjoyed by most British Jews.

"In the past, we had to fight for the right to be equal," he said. "Now our major concern is how to be equal but different."

"They say that one in three young people marries outside their community. It's catastrophic. Only by educating our children about their heritage can we stem the flow," said Mr. Kopelowitz.

Most British Jews emigrated from Russia at the end of the 19th century. They lived in slums in London's East End, but their culture was vibrant, highly political and fervently Jewish.

Today little of that culture remains. The majority of their children and grandchildren live in affluent suburbs.

They have gained prominence in virtually every sphere of British life from business to politics and the arts, but many have lost or renounced their Jewish identity in the process.

"There must be 150,000 Jews on the periphery who take no part in Jewish life," said the parliamentary secretary of the Labor Party, Greville Janner, who is past president of the Board of Deputies.

Even the businessmen now realize that raising money for Israel is not enough and that without education, the future of the community is threatened," Mr. Cohen said, adding that several leaders of the appeal had formed an organization to promote more Jewish schools.

Thirty-five percent of the Jewish children attend religious day schools. With two new secondary schools planned for London by 1988, the number is expected to rise.

"The key question, which will determine our future as a community, is whether our efforts today in Jewish education will pay off tomorrow," Mr. Kopelowitz said.

"If a person who has knowledge of Judaism rejects it, I would view that as a matter of regret," he said. "But what would bother me deeply would be for people to leave Judaism without ever having had the chance to find out what they were abandoning."

43 Arrested in Drug Scheme  
The Associated Press  
ATLANTA — Forty-three persons, including 12 doctors and 13 pharmacists, were charged Tuesday in an alleged scheme to obtain prescription drugs at discount prices and resell them, sometimes under false labels, federal officials said. Drugs valued at \$620,000 were seized.

## Russia Spurns U.S. Offer To Observe Nuclear Test

United Press International  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, spurning President Ronald Reagan's invitation to observe an underground nuclear test in Nevada, urged the United States on Wednesday to adopt a "responsible" approach to nuclear experiments.

In an editorial, the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, dismissed the U.S. invitation as a publicity gimmick.

"They want nothing less than that the Soviet Union, which unilaterally stopped nuclear explosions, bless American nuclear weapon tests by sending its observers to the Nevada testing ground," the paper said.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Russian leader, announced last month that the Soviet Union would halt nuclear tests after Aug. 6, the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. He said it would observe the unilateral test ban until Jan. 1, 1986.

Pravda said, "The United States shows once again that it is not seeking to discuss in a businesslike and concrete way and, most important, to resolve practically, the issues related to the nuclear arms limitation."

Pravda dismissed arguments that an agreement on verification of a test ban must be signed before Washington would stop testing.

"It is clear, even to a layman, that a nuclear blast is not a child's cracker and one cannot miss it or fail to hear it," Pravda said. Verification and control, it said, were not the real issues.

Compliance "can be undoubtedly ensured with the help of existing national technical means of control," it said.

"They in Washington continue to stick stubbornly to the course toward continuing the race of armaments, building up nuclear arsenals and perfecting nuclear weapons," the newspaper said.

It said the United States "should realize the risks which accompany the continuation of the militarist course."

The convention's host governor, John V. Evans of Idaho, said the letter contained "a pack of lies" that Mr. Reagan "is trying to make believable."

Its adoption is not assured, however. In the National Assembly it is certain to raise strong protests from opposition parties. It also is said to be opposed in some normally pro-government circles.

The proposal for re-education is highly sensitive in Seoul, due in part to the concept's association with Communist systems. South Korea's closely regulated press has reported that a new campus law is being considered but it has said nothing directly about the re-education concept.

By most accounts, only a small fraction of South Korea's 900,000 college and university students are taking part in the protests. Still, government figures show that 1,792 student rallies were held in the first six months of this year.

## Reagan Letter Splits U.S. Governors

By Phil Gailley  
New York Times Service

BOISE, Idaho — A bitter political dispute has disrupted a meeting of the nation's governors, with Democrats forcing Republicans to withdraw a fund-raising letter signed by President Ronald Reagan that one governor described as "a pack of lies."

After three hours of negotiations Tuesday that delayed the close of the annual convention of the National Governors Association, Republicans agreed to cancel a second mailing of the letter in which Mr. Reagan accused Democratic governors of blocking his efforts to balance the budget.

Governor Richard L. Thornburgh of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Republican Governors Association, read a statement that said, in part: "The letter was not intended to unfairly — and I repeat, un-

fairly — characterize the position or record of any particular Democratic governor and we obviously don't believe we should do so."

Later, Governor Charles S. Robb, a Democrat of Virginia, said that Mr. Thornburgh's statement "represents a clear victory for the bipartisan process" of the governors' association.

The Republican Governors Association sent out 120,000 copies of the fund-raising letter early last month and, before Tuesday's development, planned to mail 80,000 more this month, according to Tim Crawford, the group's finance director. Mr. Crawford said that the White House had "O.K.'d" the letter and gave us the president's signature.

In the letter, Mr. Reagan asserted that Democratic governors had " teamed up with other liberal Democratic leaders to block our

charging students under stringent national security and anti-Communist laws, which provide for heavy prison terms and criminal records.

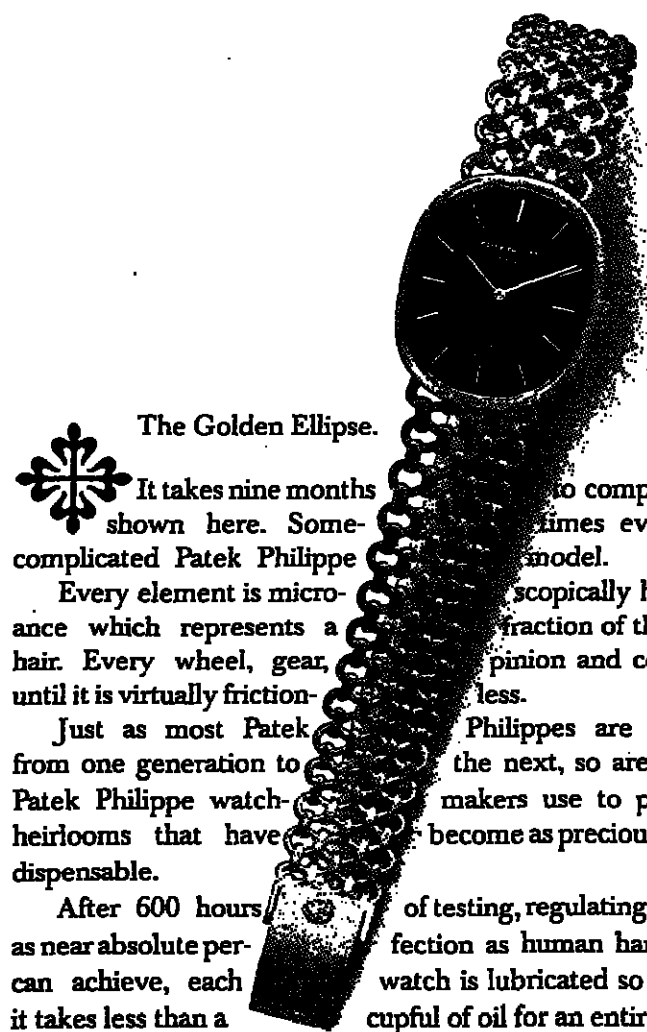
South Korean officials often see the country's student movement in terms of naive young people "turning their lives" after being seduced by false ideas.

"The main purpose is to prevent the growth of left-leaning ideology," said Kim Si Bok, a spokesman for the Ministry of Education, "and to set up a system to turn back their way of thinking to a safer side."

The law, now being debated inside the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party, comes in response to escalating demonstrations against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, a former army general.

Government officials depict the proposed "campus stabilization law" as a humane alternative to

## WHY THE OWNER OF A PATEK PHILIPPE HAS MORE THAN JUST MONEY'S WORTH.



The Golden Ellipse.

It takes nine months to complete the Golden Ellipse shown here. Sometimes even several years for a complicated Patek Philippe model.

Every element is microscopically hand-finished to a tolerance which represents a fraction of the thickness of a human hair. Every wheel, gear, pinion and cog is polished by hand until it is virtually frictionless.

Just as most Patek Philippe watches are handed down from one generation to the next, so are the tools that Patek Philippe watchmakers use to perfect them — heirlooms that have become as precious as they are indispensable.

After 600 hours of testing, regulating and refining to perfection as human hands and minds can achieve, each watch is lubricated so delicately that it takes less than a cupful of oil for an entire year's production.

Everything about a gold Patek Philippe that can be gold — 18 ct. gold — right down to the dial, the winding crown, the strap buckle, and the spring bars that hold the strap to the watch. In automatic Patek Philippes, even the winding rotors are of solid gold, since the additional weight increases the winding efficiency.

But the real cost is in the time, patience, tradition and absolute dedication to flawlessness that makes it a Patek Philippe.

Like any other work of art by an acknowledged master, a Patek Philippe appreciates in value because the scarcity of such quality is growing at a disheartening rate.

Thus, if you are aiming for perfection you need patience. Perseverance too. And perhaps a streak of the stubbornness required to achieve the best things in life. But isn't it this that relates Patek Philippe watches to their owners?

Which makes one think... why not invest in a Patek Philippe?

Write for catalogue to:  
Patek Philippe S.A., Rue du Rhône 12, CH-1201 Geneva 2

FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Let García Pass the Word

The Third World's debt crisis will echo round the planet for years. In Latin America and elsewhere, television relays attacks by local politicians on the rich creditors in general and the International Monetary Fund in particular. The international bankers try to play it philosophically in their parlors, maintaining that patience, quiet negotiation and a touch of economic orthodoxy can cure all financial ills. But the public, in both north and south, reacts uneasily. The struggling citizens of the indebted countries wonder confusedly why poverty and hyperinflation persist whether their rulers are imposed by the military or elected at the ballot box. Elsewhere, depositors large and small wonder how safe their money is in banks that lend it out abroad.

The leaders of the indebted countries, and the bankers and governments to whom the debt is owed, must be judged by their deeds, not their words. Led by Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, Third World governments have taken important action to try to get inflation and debt under control, with help from the IMF and banking moves by the international banking system to reduce their more immediate obligations. Inevitably, the hardships resulting from the past provoke hard words against an international monetary system alleged to be only to the benefit of the rich. This system insists on reasonable sanctity of contract — in this case the contract between borrower and lender.

More hard words are in the pipeline, because more hardships are. Debt problems for which no quick and easy solutions are in sight are still welling up — in Egypt and Nigeria, for example, where falling oil prices are exacerbating an already painful situation, and in Israel, where the fog of war and internal political dispute push financial prudence well down the scale of values.

Peru has now entered the disputed arena with all the charisma of its new 36-year-old president, Alan García Pérez's decision to

limit debt servicing to 10 percent of Peru's export earnings over the next year is the nearest that any country has recently come to unilateral repudiation. At the same time, Mr. García asserted Peru's intention eventually to honor all its obligations, turning his back on the siren calls from Fidel Castro, who wants all Latin American debtors to renege and sign up as outposts of the Soviet Union (which doesn't believe in default). Equally interesting, Mr. García promised a program of economic reform that would be applied without the intervention of the IMF.

Mr. García, too, must be judged by his eventual actions, not his present words. A young president must be allowed exuberant statements for home consumption, just like the elderly presidents. When it comes to devising stabilization programs, he might be as capable as the IMF staff. His unilateral near-repudiation of immediate debt may be less wise: For years to come Peru is going to depend on foreign capital, mainly from the private market, and his inaugural address will not help here. Perhaps one should not worry too much. In a year or so he may find scope for statesmanlike re-entry into good relationships with the IMF and the banks.

But deep down, in the messages from Peru and other debtors, a fallacy cries out for correction. Is it true that the IMF — supposedly the tool of rich governments and their hard-faced bankers — is unnecessarily imposing deflationary conditions on the poor? The argument is suspect.

What a country can spend to support jobs and living standards depends on what it can produce and borrow. Letting inflation rip will encourage neither, because it discourages productive investment, savings at home and capital from abroad. This should be the message to Mr. García, and from him to his friends in the developing world. The rich can help the poor in many ways — but only if they help themselves.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## The Greenback in Hock

The exchange rate of the U.S. dollar has been declining at a dignified and tolerable pace for about five months. So far it is down a little more than 10 percent from the peak in early March. That means it still needs to come down another 25 percent or so to reach the dollar's actual value in terms of the goods that Americans export and import.

If the rate comes down too slowly, the overpriced dollar will continue to generate tremendous trade deficits and, in Congress, protectionist legislation. If it comes down too fast it will create a surge of inflation as imports suddenly become more expensive; and that would be followed by sharply rising interest rates. The past half year's decline seems to have been at just about the right pace — fast enough to show visible improvement, but without malign side effects. The question is whether it is going to keep going that way.

Exchange rates are now being set in the minute-to-minute trading among banks and brokers that deal in foreign currencies. Since last winter, foreigners have become a little less wildly enthusiastic about holding dollars. One prominent reason is that interest rates in America have been falling, making investment slightly less inviting. Another is that these foreign investors already hold enormous numbers of dollars, and their eagerness to keep adding to those holdings at last year's rate

seems to have weakened marginally. That slight cooling of ardor is faithfully reflected in the daily movements of the exchange rates.

Americans need about \$2 billion a week in credit from foreigners to finance their trade deficit. The foreigners are making Americans pay a little more for their money as the dollar keeps declining a little at a time, from week to week. It has all been very orderly and serene. So why worry? Because the next step in this process is always unpredictable. If the economy begins to grow faster this autumn, as the Reagan administration expects, corporate profits will improve and interest rates will rise. That could reverse the trend in the foreign exchange markets, sending the dollar higher and foreshadowing still wider trade deficits and still more vehement political reactions against imports. That is the nature of the dilemma in which America now finds itself.

The real point of vulnerability is the weekly \$2 billion of foreign lending that the United States must have, regardless of cost, to finance its trade deficit. As long as it needs that money, its economy will operate subject to terms set by the perceptions and prejudices of foreign investors. The United States is now a debtor nation, and debtors have to realize that their debts always mean a certain unwelcome loss of control over their affairs.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## He Needn't Have Waited

The tiny skin cancer that President Reagan disclosed on Monday, although it comes after his colon cancer operation, appears wholly coincidental. Cancers of this sort present no great risk, at least by medical risk. But the White House plainly fears risk of a different kind. Spokesmen have been uninformative, even truculent on the subject, and thus the president's news conference offered an unusual biopsy of the political moment.

It is easy to imagine Reagan aides debating beforehand the wisest way to practice political damage control on the health issue. Should a spokesman volunteer the information about the skin cancer on the president's nose? Probably not. It would better demonstrate that the problem is truly minor if the president were to say so in person. All right, but should he volunteer the information? Probably not. It would very likely attract less attention if the

president waited for a reporter to ask about his health. And wait is just what Mr. Reagan did. The minutes and the questions passed on Monday without a word about the president's health — until at last someone asked him about it and his relief showed: "Well, I'm glad that you finally got around to that subject and asked that question. I was worrying."

For anyone concerned about Mr. Reagan's health, that comment offered reassurance. When the president is more worried about public relations than health, it says something positive about his health. But it also says something negative about his public relations. Mr. Reagan is 74, and it would be a miracle if he escaped all the infirmities of old age. These need not be disabling, but only a policy of forthrightness will maintain confidence that his capacities remain unimpaired.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## FROM OUR AUG. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Party's Over at the Brewery**  
NEW YORK — Everything will be made clear now to those residents in the vicinity of Bernheimer and Schwartz's brewery who have seen firemen and policemen in full uniform running into the hop-devolving pavilion at all hours and who have been patiently awaiting signs of smoke or flames or the noise of a riot. If some patriot with fatty degeneration of the fountain pen had not written to Mayor Gaynor commending the "brave boys" for their efforts to save the brewery, the fire would still be smoldering. But the Mayor got suspicious and directed his Police and Fire Commissioners to investigate, and as a result fourteen policemen and ten firemen who have been in the habit of irrigating their interiors will have a chance in the immediate future to put their thumbs on the witness stand in an effort to save their jobs.

**1935: The Case Against Protesting**  
PARIS — "Events in several parts of the world," writes Walter Lippmann, "have raised the question of what the United States is to do in defense of its ideals. Russia, Germany and Mexico are engaged in religious persecution. Parallel with these denials of religious freedom, there are breaches of international treaties. The feeling exists that the United States ought to be able to exercise some moral authority. The question involved in official protest is whether it does good or harm. The most seasoned observers think that the chief effect of official protest is to undermine the position of the liberal opposition in the persecuting countries. The fact that they are liberal makes them suspect to the dominant mob, and when foreign governments support their opposition, they are not strengthened but weakened."

## Nonproliferation Will Have to Be Vertical

By Elliot L. Richardson

WASHINGTON — On Aug. 27 the 126 nations that are party to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons will gather in Geneva to review what arms control has or, more to the point, has not achieved to date. At stake will be the future of multilateral efforts to constrain nuclear weapons and keep local wars from becoming global confrontations.

The review conference is likely to be contentious. The 1970 treaty is an inherently lopsided document, under which only the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China are permitted to possess nuclear weapons. In return for this restraint by the nonnuclear parties, the nuclear weapons states have pledged under Article 6 to pursue good-faith negotiations leading to disarmament. Nothing could be more damaging to the nonproliferation regime than for the nuclear weapons states to assume an air of complacency — as if their pale efforts to reduce nuclear arms should satisfy the rest of the world that they had lived up to their end of the bargain.

At the second of the five-year treaty review conferences, in 1980, the failure of the weapons states to live up to their disarmament pledge made agreement on a final document impossible.

Since then the United States has broken off negotiations with the Soviet Union and Britain on a comprehensive test ban treaty, which most non-weapons states see as the key step to fulfilling the obligations of Article 6. The Soviet delegations walked away from strategic and theater nuclear arms negotiations, then returned with a prickly attitude. And the Reagan administration's emphasis on the Strategic Defense Initiative has added fuel to an already intense Soviet-U.S. arms competition in outer space. If these trends are not reversed soon, the nonproliferation treaty may not survive past 1995, when its signatories must decide whether to renew it.

The alternatives are frightening. Experts estimate that by the year 2000 more than 30 countries will have the capability to build nuclear weapons. The detonation of a single nuclear weapon in a volatile region, such as the Middle East or South Asia, could spark a global holocaust. Meanwhile, the development of nuclear capabilities by ever more countries clouds the international climate, raises the stakes in regional disputes and further unravels the postwar system of norms and institutions that has prevented small conflicts from escalating.

A report issued last June by the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. provides a series of recommendations for U.S. policy that would help reassure the world that the United States is serious about arms control. The report, "Nuclear Proliferation: Toward Global Restraint," was the end product of a nationwide study that for

the first time involved a broad cross section of American society in a detailed examination of the policy questions that are involved in trying to control the spread of nuclear weapons.

Panels from communities around the country agreed overwhelmingly that, as the Pasadena study panel noted in its contribution, "the problem of nuclear proliferation cannot be treated in isolation" and America "cannot expect to hold the line on horizontal proliferation when it continues to increase its own stock of nuclear weapons."

Cooperative international efforts have been remarkably successful in slowing the growth in the number of countries that choose to build nuclear weapons. An edifice of international institutions, treaties and export agreements has been constructed, and has helped make the acquisition of nuclear weapons technically more difficult and politically more risky. But we must avoid complacency or a false sense of security.

It is time to redouble multilateral efforts to inhibit further proliferation before it is too late.

The writer, a former U.S. cabinet member and ambassador, is chairman of the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

## Moscow's Moratorium Is Progress

By Eugene J. Carroll

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev's surprising announcement on July 29 of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing has just as suddenly and surprisingly become a non-event. In an alarming display of unanimity, the major American print and electronic news organizations have uncritically promoted the White House view that the Soviet initiative is nothing more than a propaganda ploy.

In truth, Moscow's firm commitment to halt all nuclear tests from Aug. 6 to next Jan. 1 even if America continues an active nuclear test program is the only significant arms control development since SALT-2 was signed six years ago.

During the last 15 years, all arms control efforts have been within the "talk-test-build" format. While talks drag on, both superpowers test and build new, more destructive systems far faster than they agree on measures to limit them. In consequence, each side has tripled the number of strategic warheads it aims at the other despite 12 arms agreements signed in the last 15 years.

Now Moscow is committed to stop all tests for at least five months, and for as long thereafter as the United States refrains from testing. Negotiations can go forward at Geneva with both parties confident that the other cannot be testing new devices to gain some theoretical advantage. For the first time in the nuclear age, agreements can be reached that would actually reduce the number of nuclear weapons rather than merely set high upper limits on new weapons.

If talking without simultaneously testing new weapons could lead to genuine arms reductions, why does the Reagan administration reject this opportunity out of hand? None of its stated reasons survive close examination.

The Reagan administration charges that Moscow broke the last test moratorium in 1961. False. There was no moratorium to break. In December 1959, President Eisenhower ended the 1958 moratorium by formally stating that the United States considered itself free to resume testing. Moscow was under no legal or ethical restriction to refrain from testing in 1961, particularly after issuing repeated protests against French nuclear tests that began in 1960.

The Reagan administration also asserts that

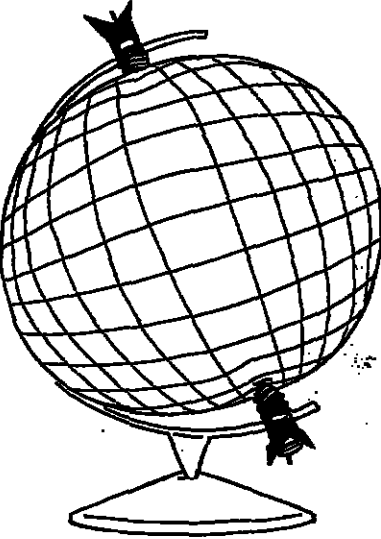
the Soviet Union gained a major advantage by its surprise resumption of tests in September 1961. False. From Sept. 1, 1961, until the end of atmospheric testing on Aug. 5, 1963, the United States outtested the Soviet Union at a rate of nearly two to one — that is, 137 to 71.

It is contended that the Soviets conducted a spurt of testing immediately before declaring the moratorium, thus gaining an advantage over the United States. False. According to U.S. Energy Department announcements, America has conducted nine tests and the Soviet Union only four in all of 1985. Authorities in Sweden report four recent Soviet tests, not yet announced by the department. America, with about 765 tests, retains a solid lead over the Soviet Union with 564.

Why does the administration raise these arguments against an end to nuclear testing? The answer is provided in a June 17 letter, written on behalf of President Reagan by Frank J. Gaffney Jr., deputy assistant secretary of defense, to the Center for Defense Information. Mr. Gaffney says that "nuclear testing is indispensable to nuclear weapon development." In other words, the administration is determined to expand its nuclear capabilities, and testing must continue in order to develop the new weapons.

How can the media accept the White House contention that the Kremlin's declaration of a unilateral moratorium on testing is mere propaganda? The Russians have committed themselves to forgo the nuclear testing that Mr. Gaffney says is "indispensable to nuclear weapon development." They have broken the sterile talk-test-build format of arms control negotiations. An end to nuclear testing is not a panacea that will instantly make us all safe in a world with 50,000 nuclear weapons, but it is an essential and practical step to slow, stop and reverse the nuclear arms race. The Soviet proposal deserves fair, objective debate. It may be the most important arms control development of the decade.

The writer, a retired rear admiral, is deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a private organization that researches and analyzes military policies and spending. He contributed this column to The New York Times.



By Kobayashi in Meishin Shimbun (Tokyo).

## Don't Expect Juicy Chunks in the Stockman Broth

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — An informal auction among publishers has produced the hilarious result of a \$2.5-million contract from Harper & Row for David Stockman's memoirs. He deserves the money as a deferred compensation. Government service has been costing him \$1 million a year in salary forgone. And he needs it, since his current occupation, househusband, pays poorly.

When I called to congratulate him, he had just finished the morning feeding of Rachel, age three months. Rachel's mother, Jennifer, is carrying the family until Dad goes to work for Salomon Brothers. That investment banking firm will pay him handsomely, but in just 12 years Rachel will need an orthodontist. In 18 years she will need college tuition, which may be \$250,000 a year if the monster deficits stretching "as far as the eye can see" (Rachel's father's words) produce proportionate inflation.

Mr. Stockman once was, like some other Reaganite intellectuals, a keeper of Karl Marx's flame in this sense: He subscribed to an Economic Interpretation of History. He believed that economic calculation — rationality — rules the world. Reasonable measurements of marginal utility make the world go round. So, clever policies should cause economic variables to vary in ways certain to alter mass behavior in predictable ways and enhance the wealth of nations.

Now Mr. Stockman is the beneficiary of an outbreak of economic irrationality among publishers. The animal spirits — the heat of the chase, the lust to win — resembled the bidding for free-agent athletes that has afflicted baseball.

The publishers' behavior reveals something of the social soil in which the publishing houses are rooted, something of the provincialism of midtown Manhattan. The publishers probably assume that his book will be a vineyard exercise in seething scores and spilled beans, brimful of bitterness and "inside" stories.

Manhattan's intelligentsia, marinating in its animosities, takes all disagreements passionately and personally. Washington is different, and the difference is not the latitude of cynicism. The difference is, in part, a reflection of this axiom about academic politics: Bitterness is inversely proportional to the stakes. Also, an attractive aspect of professional politicians is their emotional equilibrium.

Arthur Ballou wrote to a friend: "I dined last night with the Asquiths, and Asquith and I had a rather sharp passage in the House after dinner. I felt a mild awkwardness in replying to a man in the strength of his own champagne! I did it all the same, and with considerable vigor." Mr. Stock-

man's readers will find a similar good will, which reflects his understanding that in contemporary government honest mistakes are more important than dishonorable motives.

His book will be valuable as a study of intellectual chemistry — what happens to ideas in the heat and pressure of the political crucible. But it will not be a page-turner full of steamy "inside" stories. In Washington the "inside" story is often less interesting and usually less important than what is done in full view. Besides, prudential and ethical considerations will combine to produce in Mr. Stockman a seemingly reluctance.

He is 38 and might be — will be, I hope — in the cabinet in the year 2015. He will not now want to betray confidences by revealing conversations that occurred when the participants were assuming that there was no memoirist on duty in the room.

What about "the public's right to know"? More often than not, that incantation is less a thought than a substitute for thinking. It gives writers an easy conscience about behavior that is, for them, fun and profitable. A right to know should be related in some way to a need to know, and an appetite is not necessarily a need. The public does need good government, which depends on

candor in private councils. Such candor will be a casualty if frenzied competition among publishers for Washington memoirs produces an Economic Law of History Writing: As contracts become astronomical, discretion becomes a drag on the market. It used to be said that best sellers were about animals or medicine or the Civil War — ideally, "I was Lin-



'He's the only guy in Washington who can add and subtract.'

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The Bomb and Prisoners

In response to "The Bomb: Was Truman Justified?" (Aug. 5):

The opinion columns by John Comor ("Yes, It Was a Necessary Evil") and Gar Alperovitz ("No, He Had Other Options") overlook the hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war and the even greater number of Indonesians and others who were forced to work by the Japanese like slaves on the railway tracks through Burma and Sumatra at well below subsistence levels.

After nearly four years many had already died for lack of food and medicine against tropical diseases. A prolongation of the war by a few more months would have killed most of them. An invasion of Japan would have added a staggering number of soldiers on both sides.

The bomb, horrible though it was for the civilians of Hiroshima, saved the lives of millions. It certainly saved my wife and an infant son, who were among the thousands of women and children held in the Japanese camps, not to mention myself and so many other prisoners of war.

J.G.A. GEYSEL

Birm., Switzerland.

### Repression in East Timor

The report "Indonesia Hoping to Gain in East Timor Will Still Guerrillas' Guns" (July 20) was disturbing. The writer either ignores the background of the Indonesian presence in East Timor or just takes the stand of the Indonesian officials.

Of course Indonesia is spending money in East Timor, but for what? To build roads, for instance, the better for tanks to roll into areas held by Fretilin forces; or to teach the people the Indonesian language, so that their culture will be destroyed; or to settle people from Java and Bali who will eventually make the East Timorese a minority in their own country.

According to our information from East Timor, imprisonment, torture and massacres are still going on.

LUDWIG KLEMENS, Society for Endangered Peoples, Göttingen, West Germany.

### The Nicaraguan Thorn

Regarding the opinion column "Other Voices in the Nicaragua Debate" (Aug. 1) by Jonathan Power:

By supplying and supporting other Marxist groups in Central America, Nicaragua made itself a thorn in the

U.S. side. This is no casual matter, given the experience that the United States had with Cuba. The fact that the Sandinistas no longer claim to assist rebel groups might just be a result of Washington's recent policy.

Nicaragua is a Communist state with all the trappings of perpetual power. Democracy takes more than a few years of harsh discipline to install, but the freedom it eventually brings is something that the United States above all nations should be ready to champion — by force of arms if necessary.

FRED A. KING, Antibes, France.

### Circumcision in America

In response to the report "Female Circumcision: A Norm in Africa" (July 29) by Blaine Harden:

I don't believe that Americans can look down their noses at Africans when it comes to female circumcision. Anyone growing up in the United States in the 1930s, at least the Southern part, knows that female circumcision (infibulation, but without constriction of the vagina) was not uncommon at that time.

J.C. DIXON, Paris.

## Mishmash In Lieu of A Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Is war a brave attack thrown back with heavy casualties can be seen not as a tactical misjudgment but as a gallant effort. Not so with failed diplomacy, scarcely anybody says "nice try." "Retreat" spells "defeat," which is politically unacceptable.

There lies the cause of the mishmash in what now passes as U.S. policy for South Africa. The Reagan administration cannot bring itself to admit that its strategy of "constructive engagement," however creative in concept, has been overtaken by events. Jimmy Carter tried earlier what the Russians invaded Afghanistan and shattered the underlying premise of his approach to the Soviet Union — and look what happened to him. So the Reagan crowd clings dogmatically to a slogan that sounded sensible when it showed faint signs of achievement but that can no longer be defended while the condition of the mass of black South Africans proceeds brutally from bad to worse.

Absent a show of willingness by the administration to entertain alternatives, Congress can hardly be faulted for moving into the vacuum with a mishmash of economic sanctions.

What is on display for the world is a politically partisan scramble for the moral high ground, although in this matter morality is not an American issue. It is a South African issue. If the white supremacists in Pretoria

At the end of the road, theoretically, lies a physical blockade . . .

care about morality, they would not be tightening the screws of apartheid. And yet, if you were looking at the collective performance of the U.S. government in recent days from the perspective of the powers that be in South Africa, you would wonder what there was to worry about. You know that Americans are outraged by the killings, the jailings and the repression, but what do you see?

You see the House of Representatives voting overwhelmingly for relatively modest and selective economic sanctions — the promise of a gradual tightening if the South Africans do not shape up in one way or another within a year. You hear this action described by the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee as "a moral statement that far exceeds economic leverage." And then you see the Senate knocking under to the threat of a filibuster and putting off its own vote until September, after it has had a vacation. And you hear the White House threatening that the president will veto the bill and seek to regain the initiative by using executive authority to impose sanctions.

That is not exactly carrying a big stick. It is not even speaking loudly with one voice. Rather, it is a classic example of how competition for domestic political advantage can make much of foreign policy.

The mush gets even mossier in light of the dismal history of economic sanctions as a conclusive instrument of policy. At most the effects have been marginal and indecisive. At various times and in various ways, U.S. economic pressure has been applied to Libya, Iran, Iraq, South Yemen, Syria, North Korea, Cambodia, Cuba, Poland — and even South Africa.

Herewith some random blurbs: James R. Schlesinger, former cabinet secretary and CIA director, speaking in 1980: "Economic sanctions are a relatively weak tool. They appeal to Americans because they seem to be a substitute for the stiffer measures that may be required."

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former adviser to the State Department: "Really straight policies of denial have proved to be politically infeasible in virtually all countries where they have been attempted over the last several decades."

Andrew Young, while ambassador to the United Nations: "Economic sanctions look like an easy answer, but South Africa is one of the most self-sufficient nations in the world. It could get along without us." As mayor of Atlanta, Mr. Young now argues for a cutoff of airline service to South Africa (HT, July 22), although he concedes that effective sanctions would have to include "the Europeans and the Japanese." However, with the notable exception of France, the Europeans have recently shown themselves to be weakly divided and uncertain about how far they are prepared to go.

True, a crushing, comprehensive economic squeeze might give the South African government second thoughts. But "graduated measures" as envisaged in the congressional legislation, can be treacherous. Under pressure, resistance is likely to be toughened and broadened, making it increasingly difficult to sustain with international backing. At the end of the road, theoretically, lies a physical blockade — that is, an act of war.

If the United States is ready even to start down this road, the recent performance of Congress and the executive branch is at worst a dangerously indecisive way to demonstrate the necessary national resolve. At best it is no more than a dimmy expression of frustration over a problem that America could hope to ameliorate but cannot hope to solve.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOISSE, Executive Editor  
WALTER WELLS, Editor  
SAMUEL ART, Deputy Editor  
ROBERT K. MCCABE, Deputy Editor  
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher  
ALAIN LECOUR, Associate Publisher  
RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher  
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Director of Operations  
FRANCOIS DESMAISON, Director of Circulation  
ROLF D. KRANEFELD, Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0249-6052.

Despatch of publication: Walter N. Taylor, Director of Distribution, 24-34 Henshaw Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 2-35618. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel: 836-4805. Telex: 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 267555. Telex: 416721. S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. U.S. subscription: \$325 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



# Hamash Lieutenant Policy

Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In war, a  
attack thrown back with  
can be seen not as a  
judgment but as a gallant  
with failed diplomacy.  
body says "nice try,"  
"defeat," which is  
acceptable.  
the cause of the middle  
phases as U.S. policy for  
The Reagan adminis-  
bring itself to admit  
of "constructive  
however creative in  
overseen by events.  
Carter, tried candor when  
invaded Afghanistan  
the underlying premise  
to the Soviet Union  
what happened to him  
crowd clings doggedly  
that seemed to be  
faint signs of achieve-  
can no longer be de-  
the condition of the  
black South Africans pro-  
from bad to worse.  
show of willingness by  
to entertain alter-  
Congress can hardly be  
into the vacuum with a  
of economic sanctions.  
on display for the world  
partisan scramble for the  
ground, although in the  
morality is not an American  
it is a South African issue.  
supremacists in Pretoria

## The end of the road, theoretically, lies a physical blockade ...

about morality, they would  
tightening the screws of apartheid  
ad yet, if you were looking at the  
ative performance of the U.S.  
ment in recent days from the  
relative of the powers that be in  
Africa, you would wonder  
there was to worry about. You  
that Americans are outraged  
killings, the jailings and the  
sion, but what do you see?  
ou see the House of Represen-  
voting overwhelmingly for re-  
y modest and selective econo-  
mies, with the promise of a grad-  
lightening if the South Africa  
of shape up in one way or another  
within a year. You hear this some-  
tribed by the chairman of the  
se Foreign Affairs Committee  
soral statement that far ex-  
cuse leverage. And then is  
he Senate knocking under to  
at of a filibuster and putting  
wa vote until September. And  
ad a question. And you hear  
House threatening that  
ident will veto the bill and set  
in the initiative by using  
authority to impose sanctions.  
is not exactly carrying a  
It is not even speaking loud  
one voice. Rather, it is a dis-  
able of how competition for  
ic political advantage can mis-  
t of foreign policy.  
he mush gets even masher  
of the dismal history of econ-  
mies as a cohesive mis-  
sions of policy. At most the  
been marginal and indecisive  
various times and in vari-  
U.S. economic pressure is  
applied to Libya, Iran, In-  
h Yemen, Syria, North Korea,  
bodia, Cuba, Poland — at  
South Africa.

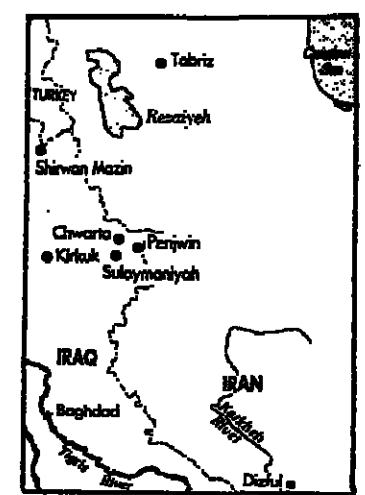
growth some random blurb  
James R. Schlesinger, former  
secretary and CIA direc-  
tor in 1980. "Economic san-  
ctions are a relatively weak tool. In-  
al to Americans because be-  
to be a substitute for the  
ures that may be required.  
Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a former  
to the State Department  
ally straight policies of deat  
proved to be politically mis-  
a virtually all countries who  
have been attempted over the  
several decades.  
Andrew Young, while mem-  
to the United Nations. "E-  
ic sanctions look like an  
er, but South Africa is one of  
self-sufficient nations in  
1. It could get along without  
1. It could get along without  
mayer of Atlanta, Mr. Young  
argues for a cutoff of aid  
to South Africa. (H) It  
although he concedes that  
sanctions would have to be  
Europeans and the Japanese  
ever, with the notable excep-  
rance, the Europeans have  
y shows themselves to be  
ed and uncertain about how  
are prepared to go.  
ne, a crushing comprehen-  
mic squeeze might be  
African government  
rights. But "reduced move-  
visaged in the congression-  
on, can be treacherous. Un-  
are, resistance is likely to  
he pressure must then be  
and brazenness, making it  
sighly difficult to sustain  
national backing. At the  
and, theoretically, has a  
ide — that is, an act of  
the United States is ready  
art down the road, the  
stance of Congress and de-  
ne branch is at worst a  
inducive way to demon-  
necessary national resolve  
it is so more than a dis-  
sion of frustration over  
last America could hope to  
le but cannot hope to solve  
the problem. The United States



Near Shirwan Mazin, in the corner of Iraq close to the Turkish border, Kurdish guerrillas are briefed before a military operation.

# The Other Gulf War

With Iran's help,  
the Kurds fight on



Kurdistan is a land that is  
not a country. The Kurds, 10  
million strong, are a major mi-  
nority in three countries —  
Iraq, Iran and Turkey — and  
spill over into Syria and Soviet  
Armenia as well. Since the late  
19th century, they have waged  
intermittent war for a home-  
land of their own, which, if they  
could claim it, would center on  
the area where Iraq, Iran and  
Turkey come together in the  
Zagros Mountains.

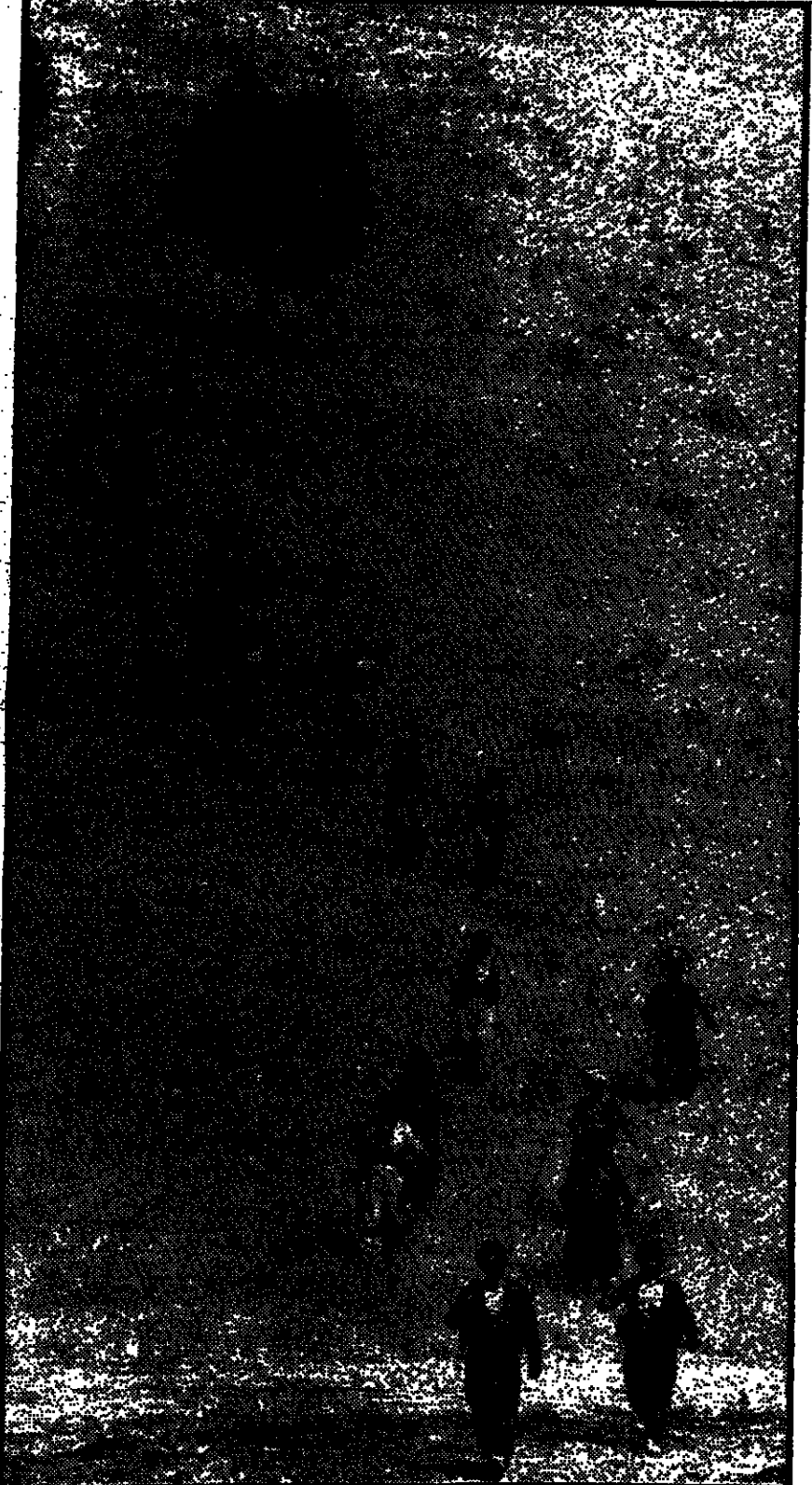
Their last great leader, Mus-  
tafa Barzani, died in 1979 in the  
United States, where he had  
gone for medical treatment.  
Four years earlier, the shah of  
Iran had withdrawn the sup-  
port that had enabled Barzani  
to fight a guerrilla war against  
the Ba'athist government of  
Iraq.

Now Iran, locked in its own  
protracted war with Iraq, again  
finds the Kurdish revolt useful,  
and Barzani's sons are back at  
war. They fight from two  
mountain strongholds inside  
Iraq, one in a "liberated area"

along the Turkish border, the  
other in southern Kurdistan,  
where they share a common but  
irregular front with Iranian  
forces.

In June, a French journalist,  
Chris Kutschera, visited the  
Kurds who are fighting on both  
of these fronts. He entered  
from Rezaiyeh, Iran, where the  
Kurdish refugee camp had just  
been bombed by the Iraqi Air  
Force.

His pictures provide a rare  
glimpse of the Pesh Merga,  
which means Forward to  
Death, of Massoud Barzani's  
Kurdistan Democratic Party.



Pesh Merga on patrol between Chwarta and Penjwin.



Little but an exhortation was intact after Iraqis attacked a camp near Rezaiyeh in Iran.



A guerrilla aims his anti-aircraft weapon.



At 14, Adnan already claims to be a two-year veteran.



An Iraqi commando, identified as a second lieutenant, flanked by his Kurdish captors near Sulaymaniyah in late June.



A woman of Pesh Merga and her husband, members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Sulaymaniyah.



# SCIENCE

## 'Impossible' New Crystal Form Baffles and Excites Scientists

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most solid things are made of crystals, and for nearly two centuries scientists assumed that every crystal must have an orderly structure, its constituent atoms fixed at predictable, periodic positions within a lattice framework. But the discovery of a type of crystal that violates some of the accepted rules has touched off an explosion of conjecture and research that may lead to the founding of a new branch of science.

The finding has galvanized microstructure analysts, mathematicians, chemists, metallurgists, and physicists in at least eight countries. According to one estimate, scientists around the world are producing a paper a day relating to the discovery, and an end to this torrent of research is nowhere in sight.

Whether the discovery will have practical consequences remains to be seen. But as one investigator put it: "If this kind of crystal proves to have properties as peculiar as its structure, the stuff seems certain to find important uses. That's what one would expect in the field of condensed-matter physics."

Among the many past achievements of condensed-matter physics was the discovery of semiconducting crystals, which provided the basis for most electronic technology: broadcasting and communications devices, computers, and much more.

The new crystal form — known technically as a quasicrystal — exhibits a fivefold symmetry, a property so many puzzles that scientists will need time to come to terms with it. Three years have elapsed since the crystal was identified, but only recently has experimental evidence overwhelmed initial skepticism that such a form of matter could exist.

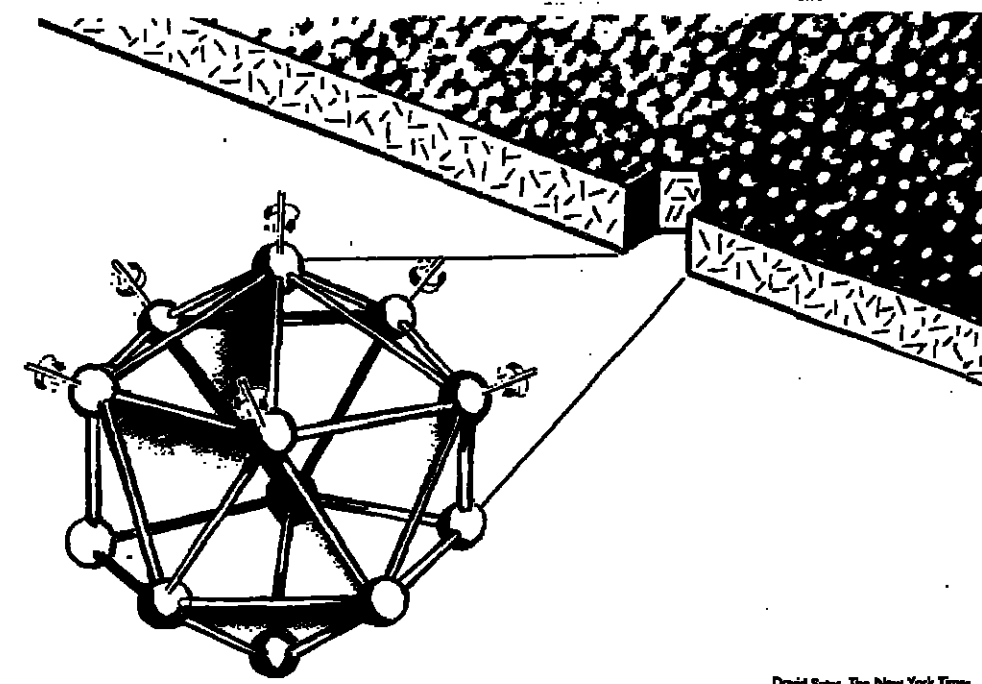
THE apparent arrangement of the crystal seems so paradoxical that theorists have to consider it in terms of six-dimensional hyperspace, rather than in the three-dimensional space of the everyday world. In trying to understand how such structures could fit together, scientists have also turned to an arcane field of mathematics called tiling theory, and to a game invented in 1974 by an English physicist, Roger Penrose. The game involves pairs of very subtly designed building blocks, called tiles, from which an infinite number of non-repeating patterns can be built up, leaving no empty space between tiles.

This scientific ferment began three years ago at the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg, Maryland, where a group of scientists working on behalf of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency was looking for new, ultrastrong alloys of aluminum. Their interest centered on alloys containing what are called transition metals: manganese, iron, cobalt and chromium.

None of these ordinarily alloys with aluminum. But when molten mixtures of aluminum with these metals are cooled at rates of millions of degrees centigrade per second, too fast to allow the constituent metals to separate, alloys do form. If solidification is extremely rapid, the result is a metallic glass. Like all glasses, lack of crystalline structure and in which atoms are distributed chaotically. If solidification is a little slower, or very small crystals form, but the metals remain alloyed.

Among the scientists working on the project was an Israeli electron-microscopist, Daniel S. Shechtman, on sabbatical leave from the Israel Institute of Technology, Technion, at Haifa.

"It happened on April 8, 1982," Dr. Shechtman recalled. "I had been making systematic diffraction measurements of a long series of aluminum-manganese alloys when I saw something that was such an anomaly I couldn't believe it. I assumed I had made a mistake of some kind, and I tried and tried again, but it wouldn't go away."



Electron-microscope image of alloy in which atoms are arranged in icosahedral crystals.

What Shechtman had seen was a diffraction pattern representing something clearly impossible under the classical rules of crystallography.

Scientists use beams of electrons, X-rays, neutrons and other particles to study the atomic structure of crystals. The beams strike individual atoms and are diffracted away at varying angles, depending on the nature and position of the atoms in the crystal. Some of the diffracted beams interfere, either reinforcing or canceling each other, and the results produce a pattern of spots on a photographic film or electronic sensor. From such a pattern an investigator can deduce many of the properties of the crystal that produced it.

Diffraction patterns reveal the symmetry of a crystal, among other properties, and knowledge of a crystal's symmetry is vital to assigning it a proper classification. If a crystal is rotated around one of its axes, the pattern of atoms seen looking down that axis must always repeat itself at least once every full turn. If the pattern is identical repeated at every half turn, the axis is said to have twofold symmetry; if there is repetition at every third of a turn there is threefold symmetry, and so on.

IN THE 19th century, crystallographers developed a classification system that until three years ago remained unchallenged. According to that system, all known crystals — stretched or squashed cubes and rhombuses — could be cataloged according to seven crystal systems, 14 unique unit cells, 32 point groups and 230 possible structures. Until Dr. Shechtman's discovery, no exceptions to these categories had ever been seen.

The traditional rules of crystallography also state that rotation about certain axes of certain crystals may produce identical patterns of atoms with every single turn, half turn, third of a turn, quarter of a turn or sixth of a turn. Natural repetitions occurring at fifths of a turn (fivefold symmetry) or sevenths of a turn (sevenfold symmetry) were assumed to be ruled out by the mathematics of solid geometry.

Geometry defines the ways objects can be packed together. The simplest solid object possessing fivefold symmetry along several of its axes is called an icosahedron, a shape vaguely resembling a soccer ball with 20 identical faces, all of them equilateral triangles. The icosahedron is one of the forms known since antiquity as a Platonic solid, a geometric solid having identical, equilateral faces.

Dr. Shechtman's diffraction experiment in 1982 turned up such a crystalline form in an alloy of aluminum and manganese, and since then other icosahedral alloys of aluminum have been found.

The icosahedron is almost inconceivable as a building block for crystals because it cannot be packed with other icosahedrons to fill a space completely, leaving no gaps. Mathematicians class icosahedrons as three-dimensional equivalents of pentagons — two-dimensional figures having five equal sides — and pentagons have the same deficiency: They cannot fill a flat surface without leaving gaps.

Still, many other laboratories repeated and confirmed Dr. Shechtman's work. Scientists in the United States and France made electron micrographs of the new material, showing individual atoms. Groups of atoms arranged in pentagonal form were clearly visible here and there, demonstrating that the crystal had icosahedral structure.

After checking and rechecking, Dr. Shechtman and his colleagues published a paper last November describing what they had done.

By coincidence, the physicists Dov Levine and Paul J. Steinhardt at the University of Pennsylvania had been studying the possibilities of a hypothetical "quasicrystalline" structure that was ordered but not periodic, and concluded that such a structure could be created using Penrose tiles.

Dr. Penrose, who divides his time between Oxford University in England and Rice University in Houston, invented the tiles while studying ways to fill space with non-repeating patterns of the simplest possible building blocks. In 1974, he hit upon two pairs of building blocks that filled the bill.

He designed one such pair of tiles, called kites and darts because of their shapes, by dividing up a rhombus using the mathematical relationship known to ancient Greeks as the golden ratio — the ratio of one to the sum of one plus the square root of five divided by two, or 1.61803398 (this is called an irrational

number, because it contains an infinite number of digits in non-periodic order).

He then created a second pair of tiles by dissecting kites and darts and reassembling the pieces to make a pair of rhombuses with sides of identical lengths but with different interior angles at their corners. The "fat" rhombus has corner angles of 108 degrees and 72 degrees, while the "skinny" rhombus has corner angles of 144 degrees and 36 degrees.

Using either pairs of fat and skinny rhombuses or kites and darts, Dr. Penrose found he could completely fill two-dimensional space with either periodic or non-periodic patterns, some of which included the supposedly forbidden pentagon and a related geometric form, the 10-sided decagon.

The University of Pennsylvania group speculated that rhombohedrons — three-dimensional equivalents of rhombuses — might be designed to function in three-dimensional space the way Penrose rhombuses did in two dimensions. Using the same corner angles as those in Penrose tiles, the investigators created rhombohedron equivalents and manipulated mathematical models containing them. They discovered that by using the two rhombohedrons alone, they could build up structures in which icosahedrons occurred at non-periodic intervals, structures thought to be inimical to real crystals.

After seeing the report of Dr. Shechtman's discovery, Dr. Levine and Dr. Steinhardt lost no time in publishing their discovery about three-dimensional Penrose tiling and the remarkable match of theory and experiment, and scientific excitement mounted.

Mathematical analysis of the structure actually found in aluminum-manganese crystals was still far from complete, but things became clearer when mathematicians began to apply the geometry of multidimensional hyperspace to the problem.

"It sounds harder than it actually is," said John W. Cahn, a National Bureau of Standards physicist who has made major contributions to the new work. "You may not be able to visualize something in, say, six dimensions, but you can certainly visualize a projection of it in two or three dimensions. Moreover, most of the mathematics involve nothing more complicated than sets of simultaneous linear equations — high school algebra, in other words."

SCIENTISTS must now try to find out which atoms go where in the new structure, a task that an advanced apparatus called an atom probe may resolve. The atom probe uses beams of atomic nuclei to knock single atoms out of a lattice structure. The dislodged atoms can then be counted and studied.

David R. Nelson, a physicist at Harvard University specializing in metallic glasses, said the main impact of the work for the time being is on theoretical physics and the attitudes of physicists.

"In some ways," he said, "this discovery has done for one of the physical sciences what the discovery of non-Euclidean geometry did for mathematics: It has demolished an axiom and taken some of the smugness out of the field. It used to be thought that parallel lines can never meet and that crystals must be orderly and therefore must have periodic structure. Well, we know now that parallel lines on a sphere do meet, and we know that icosahedral-phase crystals have orderly but non-periodic structures."

There are also practical considerations. Dr. Nelson said he believed a deeper understanding of metallic glasses could result from the work on icosahedral crystals, since some glass seems to have properties related to such crystals.

Dr. Nelson concluded, however, that, "for the moment, the main satisfaction we're getting from this crystal work is the intellectual excitement. For me, that's plenty. Isn't that really the driving force of science?"

# IN BRIEF

## German Tree Problem May Be Virus

HAMBURG (AP) — A plant virus, not air pollution, may be primarily responsible for killing off West Germany's forests, a biologist says.

Burkhard Frenzel, a professor at Stuttgart University, told the Hamburg newspaper Welt am Sonntag that he found evidence of viral infection in spruce, fir and pine samples taken from 24 forest regions considered damaged by pollution.

He said the viruses, pinpointed by an electron microscope, were likely borne by insects and ground animals. Similar tests on samples from healthy forests in central France turned up no virus, Professor Frenzel told the newspaper.

"I would rather say that air pollutants are the cause," Welt am Sonntag quoted Professor Frenzel as saying. "Then this problem would be controllable. But if it is viruses, human beings can scarcely do anything to help our woods."

## Square-Trunk Trees Found in China

BEIJING (AP) — A previously unknown species of trees with square trunks has been discovered in southeast Zhejiang province, the official Xinhua news agency says.

More than 120 trees, 3 to 5 meters (10 to 16 feet) tall with yellowish bark, cover 50 square meters in Jingxing the autonomous county, the report said. An unrelated species of square-trunk bamboo grows in the province's best-known city, Hangzhou.

## 2 Ovaryless Women Impregnated

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Two women without ovaries have become pregnant using a new method of hormonal treatment, doctors at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital say. The fertilization was believed to be the first of its type.

The method involves administering the hormones estrogen and progesterone to before implantation of donor eggs fertilized in a test tube. The hormones then are given up to the fifth month of pregnancy, the doctors said. Some women have to have their ovaries removed and others are born without them as a result of a chromosome abnormality known as Turner's syndrome.

Dr. Joseph Schenker, chairman of the hospital's obstetrics and gynecology department, said a 38-year-old victim of the syndrome was the first to be successfully impregnated, with 48-hour-old embryos fertilized by her husband's sperm. She is expected to give birth within two months. The doctor said a similar method had been used in 1983 to impregnate a woman in Australia suffering from premature menopause, but the Israeli woman was totally dependent on hormone injections whereas the Australian woman's ovaries played a partial hormonal role.

## Dim New Type of Supernova Seen

LONDON (LAT) — A new type of supernova, or exploding star, that is much dimmer than any supernova previously observed has been discovered by California astronomers.

Alexei V. Filippenko of the University of California, Berkeley, and Wallace L. W. Sargent of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena reported in the British journal Nature that the new type of supernova seemed to have been a star that lost most of its outer layer of hydrogen and helium before it exploded.

They said the discovery should give theorists new insight into the layered structure of dying stars and into how the heavy elements that are produced in a star's nuclear furnace, such as iron, are dispersed into space and recycled into planets.

## Depths of Lake Superior Plumbed

MARQUETTE, Michigan (AP) — Scientists have made an expedition to the depths of Lake Superior, 1,320 feet (402 meters) below the surface of the world's largest freshwater lake, in a 22-foot, four-person submarine. The dive provided more data than has been discovered in decades of research, said the expedition coordinator, William Cooper.

The dive from about 40 miles (65 kilometers) off Michigan's Upper Peninsula was the lowest depth reached by humans in the lake and was possibly the lake's deepest point, said David Long, chief scientist on the first phase of the four-week expedition, which began July 23.

The explorers found few life forms, said Charles R. Downs, a spokesman for Michigan State, which with the University of Connecticut is conducting the \$300,000 study financed by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Dr. Long said one animal found, the hydra, a small creature related to the jellyfish, had not been known to exist at such depths.

| NYSE Most Active |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Vol.             | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.   | Vol.   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.   |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |

| NYSE Index |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Vol.       | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.   | Vol.   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.   |
| IBM        | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T       | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE         | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT        | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM        | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T       | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE         | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT        | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM        | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T       | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE         | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT        | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM        | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T       | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE         | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT        | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |

| AMEX Most Active |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Vol.             | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.   | Vol.   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.   |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| IBM              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AT&T             | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| GE               | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |
| AMT              | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 | 288.75 |

## NYSE Trading Is Moderate

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed in moderate trading Wednesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.33 to 1,325.49 an hour before the close.

Declines led advances by a 3-2 ratio. Volume amounted to about 87.4 million shares, up from 84.3 million in the same period on Tuesday.

Analysts said the market's primary concern is whether Tuesday's 21.73-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average was an aberration or the start of a big downside move.

"The market is definitely wounded and healing it will take time," said Jon Groveman of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Analysts said investors were keeping a close eye on how well the bond market would receive Wednesday's Treasury's sale of 10-year notes.

"The success of the Treasury's refunding may well determine the fate of this market on a short-term basis," Mr. Groveman said.

Good demand for the Treasury's new securities would help interest rates ease. If demand for the notes and bonds were weak, yields would have to rise to attract buyers.

Pan American World Airways was near the top of the active list and higher.

Beatrice Cos. was slightly higher in active trading.

Callnet Software Inc. was sharply lower. The company said after the market closed Tuesday that it expects to report lower earnings for its first quarter.

MGM-UA was up slightly. It is in a definitive merger agreement with Turner Broadcasting.

Telephone issues were mostly higher. AT&T, Bell South, Pacific Telesis and Bell Atlantic were up while Nynex was











|      |       |       |       |       |    |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| SV   | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | —     | 9  |
| N.T. | N.T.  | 1,775 | —     | —     | 9  |
| N.T. | N.T.  | 2,025 | —     | —     | 10 |
| N.T. | N.T.  | 2,030 | —     | —     | 15 |
| N.T. | N.T.  | 2,030 | —     | Unch. | —  |
| N.T. | N.T.  | 2,035 | —     | —     | —  |

Est. vol.: 7 tons of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 4  
 \$s. Owen interest: 401

Source: *Bourse du Commerce.*

|    |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 35 | 0.62 | 1.07 | 2.01 | 0.61 | 0.77 | 1.38 |
| 36 | 0.22 | 1.00 | 1.56 | 1.00 | 1.47 | 1.74 |
| 37 | 0.06 | 0.66 | 1.14 | 1.84 | 2.11 | 2.33 |
| 38 | 0.02 | 0.43 | 0.96 | —    | 2.80 | —    |

Estimated total vol. 4,717  
 Colls: Tue. vol. 3,368 open int. 37,461 -  
 Puts: Tue. vol. 1,584 open int. 28,772

Source: CME.

ABM in Amsterdam seeks "upward potential" for U.S. stocks, according to Abraham Roelke, deputy manager of research at the bank and its specialist on Wall Street, the Middle East, Europe or North America.

*(Resume will be sent upon request.)*

Please reply to the Box D 116, to the International Herald Tribune, 181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please reply to the Box D 116,  
to the International Herald Tribune,  
181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle,  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

manager of research at the bank  
and its specialist on Wall Street.

And the latest financial figures  
every day.

According to Abraham Roelise, deputy manager of research at the bank and its specialist on Wall Street.

مکان







## U.S. Begins Probe of Hitachi Prices

By Victor F. Zonana  
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — The U.S. Justice Department has launched an antitrust investigation to determine whether Hitachi Ltd., the Japanese electronics giant, has engaged in predatory pricing of the semiconductor chips it sells in the United States.

Existence of the investigation was disclosed Tuesday here in the Silicon Valley by Senator Pete Wilson, a Republican of California, at a hearing on trade practices of Japanese computer chip companies.

Mr. Wilson and three other senators called for an examination of Hitachi's pricing practices after an internal memo from Hitachi America was released in June. The memo to the U.S. unit's distributors urged them to aggressively cut prices for certain types of computer memory chips.

The document reads in part: "Win with the 10-percent rule. Find AMD and Intel sockets. Quote 10 percent below their price. If they quote, go 10 percent again. Don't quit till you win!"

AMD, which stands for Advanced Micro Devices, and Intel

Corp. are leading U.S. competitors of Hitachi.

Hitachi has disavowed the memo, saying the idea was conceived by three low-level marketing employees "without the knowledge, let alone the approval" of the company's top management. The company said it took steps to ensure that the memo was disregarded by distributors.

Hiroshi Miyamoto, a Hitachi executive, said that the company would not comment until it learned more about the investigation. The Washington Post reported.

"We welcome the investigation," said Daryl Hatano, spokesman for the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association.

"The antitrust division has opened an investigation into possible predatory conduct by Hitachi, and is actively pursuing it," according to an Aug. 2 letter to Mr. Wilson from Charles F. Rule, the acting assistant attorney general who heads the antitrust division.

"While predatory is often quite difficult to establish, the division takes seriously any credible allegation of predatory behavior in U.S. markets and is fully prepared to proceed against such conduct when

warranted by the facts," the letter continues.

The Justice Department's antitrust investigation has started amid heightened trade tensions between the United States and Japan.

The American semiconductor industry has recently called on the government to force Japan to open its market to U.S. chips. The antitrust investigation could signal that the Reagan administration is losing patience with the Japanese despite recent Japanese promises of concessions. The U.S. trade deficit with Japan is expected to reach \$50 billion this year.

Hitachi's aggressive behavior has led to previous legal entanglements in the United States. In 1982, the U.S. Justice Department filed criminal charges against the company as a result of an FBI operation that uncovered a Hitachi plot to obtain and transport stolen IBM materials to Japan. The company eventually pleaded guilty and was fined the maximum \$10,000.

Hitachi has recently sought to dampen rising protectionist sentiment in this country by promising to buy \$120 million of U.S. goods over the next year.

## Taiwan Growth Slows in 1985, Minister Says

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan is unable to achieve the 7.5-percent economic growth rate target set for 1985, according to the economics minister, Lee Ta-hai.

A ministry official said Tuesday that Mr. Lee made the prediction in a report that blamed a slowdown in exports and domestic investment for the low growth rate.

He said that Taiwan's economic growth rate, adjusted for inflation, was 6.18 percent in the first quarter of 1985 and 5.28 percent in the second quarter. That compares with 12.32 in the first quarter of last year and 11.7 percent in the 1984 second quarter.

Mr. Lee said that Taiwan's exports grew only 1 percent in the first half, compared with 12 percent in the first half of 1984. Many Taiwan and foreign companies postponed new investment projects planned for this year.

## British Steel Agrees to Restructuring

Reuters

LONDON — State-owned British Steel Corp. has reached agreement with the government on a major restructuring plan that includes closing a cold rolling mill in Scotland that employs about 800 people.

The agreement was announced Tuesday and must be approved by the European Community. It also calls for the acquisition in 1986 of Alphasteel Ltd.'s hot strip mill at Newport, South Wales, with production quotas. No financial details were given.

Under the plan, British Steel will maintain steel-making at its five integrated mills for at least three years, subject to market demand and the corporation's performance. GKN, Kvaerner and Newfields PLC, the London-based industrial group, and British Steel also have reached agreement in principle with the Department of Trade and Industry on proposals for a joint venture in engineering steels, British Steel said. No financial details were given.

British Steel said that measures will be taken to fill an expected 20-percent deficit in its coking capacity in the early 1990s without investment in new coke ovens.

British Steel will acquire from Alphasteel two single stranded continuous slab casters and a semi-continuous wide hot strip mill with a capacity of more than one million metric tons a year.

After modification of its Llanwern works, near Newport, British Steel will improve operating efficiency and enable Llanwern to meet increasing demand for cast steel products. Alphasteel's wide hot strip mill will eventually be closed. British Steel said that measures will be taken to fill an expected 20-percent deficit in its coking capacity in the early 1990s without investment in new coke ovens.

British Steel's chairman, Robert Haslam, said that the long-term future will depend on market developments and British Steel's performance and is vital to avoid new borrowing. Mr. Haslam seeks privatization of British Steel as early as possible.

## GM Expands Into Financial Services

(Continued from Page 9)

lion, compared with \$159.6 billion for Citicorp — its earnings compare favorably.

In 1983, for example, GMAC's record year, it reached Citicorp's still-unattained goal of earning more than \$1 billion. Last year, however, GMAC's net income dropped to \$744.8 million, less than the \$890 million earned by Citicorp but far more than any other banking company in the United States.

Despite its size, the credit company's business has remained relatively limited: the financing of GM cars and trucks. At the end of March, it had more than \$41 billion in loans and leases to individuals and small businesses both in the United States and abroad, and an additional \$18 billion in loans and leases to GM dealers.

To finance these loans, it borrows most of the money it needs from other big companies and investors in the commercial paper market, and it also sells its IOUs to individuals in denominations ranging upward from \$25,000.

For decades, GMAC's business consisted little. It was organized by GM in 1919 because most banks then refused to lend to individuals to finance car purchases. The purpose not only was to increase sales but also to reduce the car market's cyclical nature. To this day, GMAC runs efficiently and with a staff that is considered relatively small for an operation of its size: about 10,000 employees, many who have been with the company 25 or 30 years.

But GMAC is quickly moving to change its focus. Earlier this year, it purchased two large mortgage-banking companies, which will make GMAC the second-largest mortgage banker in the country, smaller only than Texas-based Lomas and Nettleton Mortgage Investors. And one of Mr. Murphy's highest priorities is to expand that business.

"It is so different to grant credit on a home than on a car," Mr. Murphy says. "We have six and a half million people paying their bills on their cars each month, we know what we're doing."

That makes GMAC a major factor in the financing of the two most expensive products Americans buy, their homes and their cars. And in



Robert F. Murphy

its push to become "a household word" in lending, GMAC has raised its annual advertising budget to \$20 million to \$30 million a year.

The finance company also has begun a number of pilot programs to determine which other new businesses it should enter. It began testing its own credit card in June 1984, but Mr. Murphy said "it hasn't been as successful as we had hoped." He attributed the poor response to the fact that "there are 200 million plastic cards out there, and I have a feeling another credit card is not what people want."

Mr. Murphy, who has worked 36 years for the finance company, is also expanding the company's insurance business. Motors Insurance Corp., from motor vehicle insurance into homeowner's insurance and group credit life insurance.

To Mr. Murphy, GMAC's advantage in the financial services business is its size. For one thing, he believes it has a natural market among the 6.5 million individual borrowers from GMAC, among GM's 10,000 dealers, and among GM's 800,000 employees.

Its own size, plus that of its parent, helps GMAC raise money cheaply and the huge amount of business generated by the GM family enables GMAC to be a highly efficient processor of paper, a major part of the workload of any financial company that is geared to serving the general public. As a result, although the number of GMAC's borrowers more than doubled in the last five years, the

number of its employees has not changed.

Meanwhile, GMAC's acquisition of the mortgage-banking companies is pushing it into still other fields — such as real-estate brokerage. Mr. Murphy declined to comment on it, but executives in the investment banking industry said that GMAC was planning to acquire a large real-estate brokerage firm. The concept is that the real-estate brokerage would sell the houses and steer the buyers to GMAC for financing just as GM car dealers steer automobile buyers to GMAC for their auto loans.

For this type of business, GMAC already has a built-in clientele. Mr. Murphy estimates that each year GM moves 2,000 to 3,000 employees from one city to another.

GMAC also is using GM employees to try out its other new ventures. About 18 months ago, for example, it began a money market mutual fund for its own employees. That pilot project has worked well enough so that this month it will be extended to all GM employees. And later this month, checking account privileges will be added to the money market mutual fund.

In another experiment, GMAC has started a pilot program in which it offers the equivalent of money market accounts to some of its dealers. If it is successful, it will be extended to GM's 10,000 dealerships. Under the program, a dealer deposits its cash in the GMAC account, and the balance in the account are credited against GMAC's loans to that dealer. Thus, a dealer's cash flow is used to reduce its borrowing costs.

Mr. Murphy said that GMAC might expand this service beyond the automobile business. "It leads you into other types of small-business financing," he said. "If we can grant credit to automobile dealers, can't we grant credit to other medium-sized and small businesses?"

## South Africa Inflation Slows

Reuters

PRETORIA — South African producer price inflation eased to 16.59 percent in June from 16.91 percent in May, but rose on a year-to-year basis from 8.13 percent in June 1984, the government announced Wednesday.

## CURRENCY MARKETS

### Pound Declines, Dollar Stronger in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The pound continued Wednesday its decline against major currencies but regained some of its losses toward the close of trading in Europe. The dollar gained against most leading currencies and dealers said the market's underlying perception of the U.S. unit remains bullish.

The pound ended at \$1.3388 in London, down from \$1.3458 on Tuesday. "It's been a real bash-around today," said a currency trader at Citibank in London. He attributed the volatility to movements of investment money from all over the world in and out of the pound.

The pound has declined since last week because of falling British interest rates and the prospect of lower world oil prices. British dealers said they antici-

pate little impact on the dollar from U.S. money-supply data, due Thursday. An average of forecasts shows M-1 for the week ended July 29 rising about \$1.3 billion. M-1 is a measure of money supply growth that includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

In Frankfurt, the dollar ended at 2.8612 Deutsche marks, up from 2.8394 DM on Tuesday. West German dealers described trading as hectic at times and cited the sterling-dollar movement as the decisive factor for the market's direction.

Some Frankfurt traders said they believed the Bank of England had been intervening during afternoon trading in Europe to support the pound. The dollar also gained against the French franc, closing in Paris at

8.7105 francs, up from 8.652 francs on Tuesday. But in Zurich, the U.S. currency ended the day at 2.3515, down from 2.3635 previously.

Despite its good showing in Europe, the dollar traded lower against most major currencies in early New York trading.

The declines followed an unsuccessful attempt to break out of the upper end of its trading range, which sparked some late morning profit-taking dealers in New York. However, the dollar retained underlying support from the negative bias of the U.S. credit markets going into the second leg of the Treasury's refunding program.

By midday in New York, the dollar had eased to 2.84775 DM from 2.85400 at the previous close. (Reuters, AP)

## Midland Changes U.S. Operations

Reuters

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC said Wednesday that it is restructuring its business in the United States following the acquisition of 100 percent of Crocker National Corp. in May of this year.

Under the reorganization, all of Midland's domestic banking and multinational wholesale activities in the United States would be managed there by Crocker's chairman, Frank Cahoon. Mr. Cahoon is Midland's chief executive officer in the United States.

Also, all overseas banking offices of Crocker would be integrated with Midland and managed as part of Midland's international division under Midland chief executive international, Herve de Carmoy.

## Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

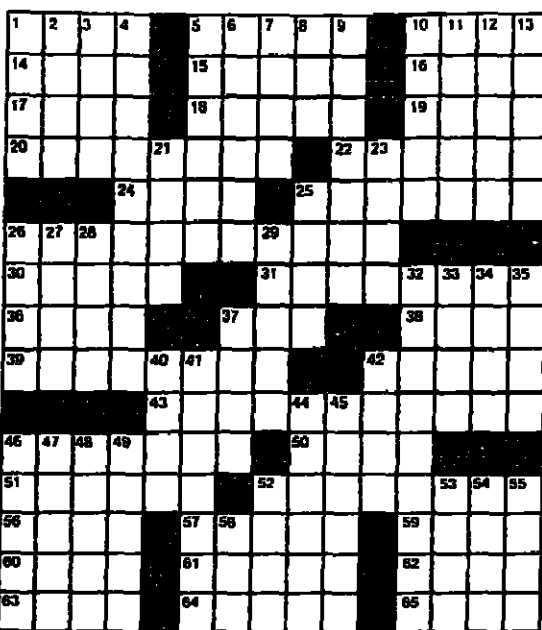
12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. Close

هكمان الأكل





## ACROSS

- 1 One of the three B's  
5 Give a (verb)  
10 Actor  
14 Kind of hemp  
15 One of David's mighty men  
16 "Cavallera" temptress  
17 Antidote  
18 —say die  
19 Neighbor of Hung.  
20 Constitutional  
22 Exam taker  
24 "Bells on her"  
25 Stretch out  
26 Probe  
28 Subtle  
30 "Temperance"  
31 Citizens' nest  
37 Erhard's therapy  
38 Faithful  
42 Roborant  
43 Probe  
46 Spectacle  
50 A teacher of Liszt  
51 To  
52 Orders

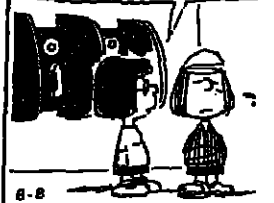
## DOWN

- 1 Low  
2 Raley or Comfort  
3 Gist  
4 Endow  
5 He wrote  
6 "Song of the Chattahoochee"  
7 Early center of Christianity  
8 Deix predecessor  
9 Serving  
10 Ruin  
11 Itinerary  
12 Comedian Ole  
13 Passe  
21 Mudhen  
23 He had his grief in a fief  
25 Effort  
26 Severeid or Coates  
27 Dry: Comb. form  
28 Device  
29 Discernment  
32 Transcripts  
33 Moon goddess  
34 Discharge  
35 Club  
37 What Gay called "a kind of praise"  
40 Cash drawer  
41 Wall Street sear  
42 All even  
43 Meager  
45 He seeks hides  
46 Senegal's capital  
47 Grenoble's  
48 Kind of shop  
49 Astor's collection  
50 Where  
51 Bamako is  
52 Jimmy or Jack  
53 Columnist  
54 Bombeck  
55 Understood  
58 Dr. Meniere's specialty

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## PEANUTS

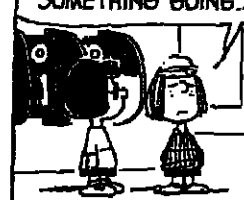
WHY ARE WE STANDING BY THE TELEPHONES, SIR?



"MALLIES" ALWAYS HANG AROUND THE PAY TELEPHONES, MARCIE...



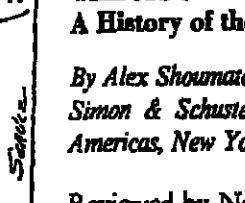
IT MAKES US LOOK LIKE WE'VE GOT SOMETHING GOING...



WE COULD GO INTO THE BOOK STORE...



ARE YOU OUT OF YOUR MIND?!

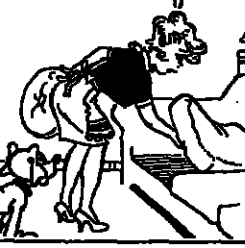


## BLONDIE

17 CENTS (ONE SECOND POSTAGE) MR. BEASLEY DUE



HMM...



I'M STILL NOTHING

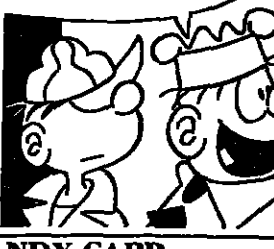


COOKIE MUST BE TO THE BANK



## BEETLE BAILEY

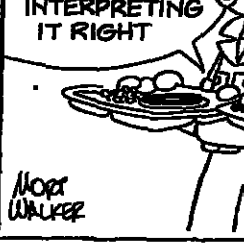
Y'KNOW, THAT'S REALLY A GREAT SLOGAN!



THE U.S. ARMY BE ALL THAT YOU CAN BE!



YEAH, BUT I DON'T THINK YOU'RE INTERPRETING IT RIGHT



STRENGTHEN THE AMOUNT OF HOLIDAYS THESE DAYS



## ANDY CAPP

HI, PET, LOOKS LIKE A LOVELY OUT THERE



AFTERNOON? I'M AWAY AT WORK, THEN?



I HAD A DAY'S HOLIDAY TO ME



STRENGTHEN THE AMOUNT OF HOLIDAYS THESE DAYS



## WIZARD of ID

TIME FOR ROLL CALL



SMITH



HERE!



I FEEL LIKE I'M IN THE FOREIGN LEGION



## REX MORGAN

I'VE BEEN WORRIED ABOUT YOU, DARLING! I SAW YOUR BRIEFCASE HERE—SO I KNEW YOU'VE BEEN HOME! WHERE WERE YOU?



HERE AND THERE—



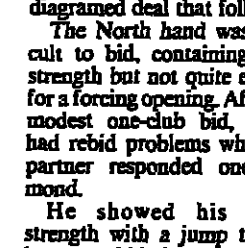
COME AND SIT DOWN! I'VE GOT A LOT OF THINGS TO TELL YOU! FIRST, YOU'LL BE HAPPY TO KNOW, I'VE QUIT MY JOB.



HOW MUCH NOTICE DID YOU GIVE THEM, CLAUDIA?



WHAT DID YOU SAY?



## GARFIELD

AH, THERE IS NOTHING MORE REFRESHING THAN A LEAF OF FRESH LETTUCE FOR THE WEIGHT CONSCIOUS



THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR THE DELICIOUS DIET LUNCH, JON



WHERE ARE YOU GOING?



I'M GOING TO DIE NOW



## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MOST PEOPLE FEEL A HEADACHE COMING ON... I CAN SEE MINE COMING."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAING

URUGA

KRODEF

CHINTS

ANSWER: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: BORAX AFIRE FOMENT BARROW

Answer: He was the type of man some women take to — and also this — FROM

## WEATHER

| EUROPE        | HIGH | LOW | WIND | PRECIP. |
|---------------|------|-----|------|---------|
| Algeria       | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Amsterdam     | 64   | 54  | W    | 0       |
| Antwerp       | 64   | 54  | W    | 0       |
| Athens        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Berlin        | 64   | 54  | W    | 0       |
| Bombay        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Buenos Aires  | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Calcutta      | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Cardiff       | 64   | 54  | W    | 0       |
| Cebu          | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Colon         | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Dallas        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Delhi         | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Denver        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Hankow        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Hong Kong     | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Kobe          | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| London        | 64   | 54  | W    | 0       |
| Los Angeles   | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Manila        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Medan         | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Memphis       | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Miami         | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Minneapolis   | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Moscow        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| New York      | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Osaka         | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Paris         | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Peking        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Port of Spain | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| San Francisco | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Seattle       | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Shanghai      | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Singapore     | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Sourabaya     | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Taipei        | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Tokyo         | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Washington    | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |
| Yokohama      | 84   | 64  | W    | 0       |

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 7  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

| Market        | Index    | Change |
|---------------|----------|--------|
| Amsterdam     | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Bombay        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Buenos Aires  | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Calcutta      | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Cardiff       | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Cebu          | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Colon         | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Dallas        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Delhi         | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Denver        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Hankow        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Hong Kong     | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Kobe          | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| London        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Los Angeles   | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Manila        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Medan         | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Memphis       | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Miami         | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Minneapolis   | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Moscow        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| New York      | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Osaka         | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Paris         | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Peking        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Port of Spain | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| San Francisco | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Seattle       | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Shanghai      | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Singapore     | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Sourabaya     | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Taipei        | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Tokyo         | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Washington    | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |
| Yokohama      | 1,000.00 | +10.00 |

## BOOKS

THE MOUNTAIN OF NAMES:  
A History of the Human FamilyBy Alex Shoumatoff. 293 pages. \$17.95.  
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Neil Postman

WHAT every book shows us, one might say, is an author in the act of scratching an itch. What is it that Alex Shoumatoff is the long-term trend toward the dissolution of the family, "the ties and the demands of kinship," he writes, "have been weakening, the family has been getting smaller and... less influential, as the individual, with a new sense of autonomy... has come to the foreground." Shoumatoff argues that a radically different mental order — self-centered instead of kin-centered — has taken over in the United States and Europe and in most countries that are developing along European lines. He does not categorically lament the rise of self-centeredness, which he sees as having brought with it undeniable benefits. But one of its clear victims, he says, has been the warmth, sanity, and support that long-term intimate bonding (i.e., family life) brings. As one indication among the many he offers of how far the disintegration of kinship has gone, he notes that a surprising number of Americans are unable to name all four of their grandparents. (I have tested this claim with my college-age students, and found that only 30 percent of them can do it.)

But Shoumatoff derives little satisfaction from describing the decline in the continuity and sense of belonging that traditional kinship provides. What will relieve his itch is the survival of family life. And, indeed, his book is a richly detailed history of kinship, the point of which is to encourage his readers and himself to believe that the prospects for the future of kinship are good.

To accomplish this, he draws on just about every academic field to be found in a university catalog, from anthropology to zoology. The

reader is thereby immersed in a torrent of information, much of which is fascinating. For example, more than 90 percent of all birds are monogamous. The oldest known human family was a group of 13 hominids whose remains were found in 1973; it appears that they met with an accident about 212 million years ago in the Afar Triangle of Ethiopia. At present, American couples are having an average of only 2.2 children, which means they are barely replacing themselves. The practice of polygamy was adopted by the Mormons in 1845, when their prophet, Joseph Smith, claimed he had received word from God that having more than one wife would be all right with Him. Researchers have found a connection between a hormone-like substance called serotonin and a bionic behavior. Not only do males have higher levels of serotonin than females but chairmen of academic departments and Nobel Prize winners have much higher levels of serotonin than single people in the world's largest city, which has approximately two million "singletons." And since about 60,000 people pass through Bloomington's every day, most of them singles, it would appear that the store is an excellent place for one single to meet another.

One of the troubles with all of this information is that it puts a severe strain on one's short-term memory, which is to say that Shoumatoff tells much more than even a leisurely reader can assimilate. Another trouble is that the line of argument being pursued here is continuously obstructed by Shoumatoff's erudition. He wants us to believe that the need for kinship is acute, that it has always been a characteristic of human life, that the conditions of modern Western life have led to a decline in the capacity for long-term intimate bonding, and that there is a rebirth of interest in family life. But an encyclopedia is not an argument, and, in any case, a reader can easily be worn down before coming to Shoumatoff's denouement — a moving and well-focused final chapter that takes its name from the title of the book. The Mountain of Names refers to the 1.5 billion names of the dead that are contained in a nuclear bomb-proof repository near Salt Lake City. Shoumatoff describes in loving detail this singular Mormon project, a living monument to the idea of kinship. "It is the closest there is," he says, "and the closest there will be, to a catalog of catalogs for the human race." Were it ever to be completed (that is, to contain all the names of everyone who had ever lived), there would be close to 110 billion names. And what would this Everest of remembrance prove? It would show what, in the end, Shoumatoff's books is mainly concerned to tell us: that we are all kin, a vast extended family who need each other more than we allow ourselves to know.

Neil Postman teaches communication arts and sciences at New York University. His latest book, "Amusing Ourselves to Death," will be published this fall. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A declarer who looks for a small improvement in his chances can sometimes reap a big bonanza. An example is the diamond deal that follows.

The North hand was difficult to bid, containing great strength but not quite enough for a forcing opening. After the modest one-club bid, North had rebid problems when his partner responded one diamond.

He showed his great strength with a jump to two hearts, a bid that does occasionally have to be made with a three-card suit, and rightly subsided when his partner eventually bid three no-trump.

The declarer was North and he thought carefully when West led a spade and the dummy appeared. It was vital to establish clubs quickly, and the routine move was to lead an honor from the dummy in the hope of an even split.

This would have led to defeat, however, and perhaps a heavy defeat. A three-trick penalty is possible if South goes all-out in diamonds when the clubs do not break evenly.

North was concerned to improve his chances in clubs. If West held a singleton ace, it would be important to make the first lead from the closed hand. He therefore decided to enter his hand with a diamond to the ace, and just for kicks tried the queen. He had no intention of finessing, but East would not know that and might be induced to cover if he held the king.

East played low, and as planned the ace was played. The king popped out from the West side, and the table fell. When he had unfrozen, North led a club, winning with the queen when West played low.

South now finessed the diamond seven, willing to run the slight risk that West, through

| NORTH (D)         |  |  |  |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| ♠ A K Q           |  |  |  |
| ♥ Q 8 7 5 4       |  |  |  |
| ♦ 9 7 3 4 3 2     |  |  |  |
| ♣ J 10 7          |  |  |  |
| ♠ A J 10          |  |  |  |
| SOUTH             |  |  |  |
| ♠ J 8             |  |  |  |
| ♥ 10 9 8 7 6      |  |  |  |
| ♦ A 3 2           |  |  |  |
| ♣ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 |  |  |  |

The bidding:  
North South  
1♣ Pass  
1♦ Pass  
2♥ Pass  
3NT Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the spade four.

## SCORECARD



## SPORTS

# 'Tentative' Agreement Reached in Strike

## Baseball Commissioner Announces Breakthrough; Play to Resume Thursday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A tentative agreement was reached Wednesday to end the day-old major league baseball strike. Commissioner Peter Ueberroth announced. Play is to resume Thursday.

A union source said the settlement included changes in eligibility for salary arbitration, a form of revenue sharing for financially troubled teams, increases in owner contributions to players' pensions and no salary cap.

Ueberroth, who had vowed to prevent a strike and then had brought the sides together Tuesday for what turned into a desperate, daylong negotiations, said in a statement released by his office that "a tentative understanding has been reached between the parties in settlement of the strike." Ueberroth scheduled a news conference for 5 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time.

Said Donald Fehr, head of the players' union, "The commissioner's office can announce whatever it wants. I'm not confirming it or denying it." Fehr would only say that the parties would meet at the players' association headquarters before the news conference.

But player representatives began polling their teammates on ratification Wednesday afternoon, and teams were making plans to resume play on Thursday (many clubs were trying to locate players who scattered when the strike began).

They have come to an agreement," said Scott McGreggor, player rep for the Baltimore Orioles. "Now, it's a matter of getting it down on paper and getting it ratified. I'm ecstatic about it. It's a big relief."

"We are going to play tomorrow night against California," said Tom Mee, a spokesman for the Minnesota Twins.

There was no immediate word on when or if games called off Tuesday and Wednesday would be made up.

There was no formal announcement of terms, but a union player

representative, who asked not to be identified, said the tentative agreement contained:

• No cap on salary arbitration awards.

• Increase in eligibility for arbitration from two years major league service to three, but the increase would not take effect during the first two years of the general contract.

• A \$40 million annual contribution from the owners to the players' pension fund, up from \$15.5 million. The players originally had asked for \$60 million a year.

• Redirecting part of the difference between the \$60 million and \$40 million to financially troubled clubs.

The full 13-game slate Tuesday, the first day of the strike, was wiped out. There were 13 games on Wednesday's schedule, and Philadelphia Phillies spokesman Larry Shank said the National League had informed clubs there would be no games Wednesday night. Texas, Oakland, New York and California in the American League said their Wednesday games would not be played.

Negotiators for the players and owners met for 11 hours on Tuesday, their busiest day of the 86-month-old bargaining talks, but could not reach agreement in a dispute centering on salary structure, and the second midseason strike in baseball in four years was called.

They continued talking Tuesday night, but broke up shortly before midnight, with the union saying the sides remained far apart on arbitration.

They met again Wednesday, at 10 A.M. An hour later, the commissioner's office announced that the two sides were meeting with Ueberroth for the first time in the negotiations. And, shortly after noon, the "tentative understanding" was announced.

"This was a critical 24 hours," said the Orioles' McGreggor. "They were doing a lot of talking, and that

was important. I was concerned that if it got beyond 24 or 48 hours, it might break down."

"I'm surprised it happened so quickly and worked out so well. After what happened yesterday, I figured it would be a little while."

The commissioner last week offered a set of seven proposals to avert baseball's second player walkout in four years, but his suggestions were criticized by both sides.

And even late Tuesday, there were signs that a settlement might be far off. "We are hung up still," Fehr said Tuesday night. "If the matter proceeds very long, the players won't be willing to settle for what they would have settled for earlier."

But Fehr and Lee MacPhail, chief of the owners' player relations committee, both indicated they were more concerned about salvaging the rest of the season rather than losing a day or two of games that could conceivably be made up later.

The idea, they said, was to avoid a repeat of 1981, when a strike eliminated seven weeks of play. "The object now is to find a way to end it as fast as we can," Fehr said.

As office workers and shoppers broke for lunch on the East Coast, it looked as if Fehr and MacPhail had done just that. Instead of 50 days, it was one.

Fehr and MacPhail had squared off during four separate meetings Tuesday. "Lee expressed the opinion that they had made some progress, not overwhelming, but some progress, especially in the area of salary arbitration and the benefit plan," said Bob Fishel, a spokesman for MacPhail, after Tuesday's final meeting ended around 11 P.M.

All day the central issue had remained salary structure, particularly the rules governing salary arbitration.

The two top negotiators began Tuesday with an 8:45 A.M. meet-



Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth

ing, one that was prompted by Ueberroth.

"It could all fall apart in two minutes or it could last all night," MacPhail said before it started. As it turned out, that first meeting lasted about three hours and started players, owners and team officials on a daylong session.

Ueberroth kept a low profile on Tuesday, remaining in the background and allowing the two sides to hammer away.

"I haven't heard from him," Fehr said Tuesday night. "I'm sure if Peter wants to be helpful and thinks he can be, it will manifest itself somehow." (AP, UPI)

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### U.S. Freestyler Sets 100-Meter Record

MISSION VIEJO, California (AP) — Matt Biondi lowered the world record in the men's 100-meter freestyle swim on Tuesday at the U.S. long-course swimming championships.

Biondi became the first ever to better 49 seconds when he swam a 48.95 to win the finals. In a preliminary earlier in the day, his 49.24 broke the world mark of 49.36 set by fellow American Rowdy Gaines in 1981.

Biondi, 19, swam the third leg of the U.S. gold medal-winning 4x-100 relay team at the 1984 Summer Olympics.

### NHL Players Threaten Strike in 1986

TORONTO (AP) — The National Hockey League Players' Association on Tuesday threatened a strike during the 1986-87 season. Alan Eagleson, the association's executive director, said "the players will strike next fall" if owners remain unyielding on making substantial changes on the matters of free agency and pensions.

The existing agreement ends Sept. 15, 1986. It was a five-year deal with an option to cancel in the fourth year. The players association has exercised that option.

Eagleson said that after an NHL player completes his contract he is technically a free agent but subject to compensation in the form of draft picks and/or players. No players have moved under the current system in three years, he said; the NHLPA is seeking total free agency.

Eagleson also said the players want an independent pension fund, to which they would contribute \$5 million and the club owners \$15 million. Players who skated five years in the NHL would receive a lump-sum \$200,000 at age 55 or 60, or could choose to spend the money earlier for continuing education.

### Quotable

• Retired National Hockey League forward Steve Shutt, on owning a stable of horses for his new passion — polo: "The best part of this sport is that you get to change your legs after every period."

• Seattle Mariner outfielder Gorman Thomas, on the major league baseball strike: "If I were an unbiased person, I wouldn't know which side to believe."

| THE LINEUPS |     |          |     |
|-------------|-----|----------|-----|
| VISITORS    |     | BRAVES   |     |
| PLAYER      | POS | PLAYER   | POS |
| PANSAHL     | SS  | KOMINSKY | RF  |
| REBEL       | 3B  | RAMIREZ  | SS  |
| ANDREWS     | CF  | MORPHY   | CF  |
| GERRERO     | LF  | MORPHY   | IB  |
| BROCK       | IB  | HASSEL   | LF  |
| MARSHALL    | RF  | OWENS    | 3B  |
| SCHLOSSER   | C   | CEYONE   | C   |
| SAX         | 2B  | AVELLA   | 2B  |
| WAS         | P   | BARKER   | P   |
| UMPIRES     |     |          |     |
| H           | 2B  | IB       | 3B  |

Tuesday's press-box lineup board in Atlanta, where the Braves were to play Los Angeles.

## World Cup Alpine Ski Season To Get a South American Start

By Herman Pedergnana

United Press International

ZURICH — Almost 20 years after the idea of an Alpine World Ski Cup was born in South America, the 1985-86 cup season starts next week with the first-ever World Cup races to be staged in the Southern Hemisphere.

Although they are more accustomed to starting their competitive winter season in December, most of the top men's downhillers will compete in races at the Argentine resorts of Las Lenas on Aug. 16 and 18 and Bariloche on Aug. 24.

The skiers have frequently visited Argentina and Chile for what, to them, summer training. But in their first races in South America, they will be facing the conditions they are familiar with in European December — lack of snow.

"The downhill course at Las Lenas is ready for training," a spokesman for the International Ski Federation (FIS) said on Tuesday. "There is very little snow, but it will be sufficient for the races."

The grinding World Cup circuit was created during the 1966 World Alpine Championships, held in Portillo, Chile. "It's called the World Cup — the International Ski Federation has many member associations in the South — so it's time we shifted some races there," said Serge Lang, originator of the cup and president of the World Cup Committee.

FIS wanted to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the cup by

holding races in South America next year, but that could not be worked into a 1986 calendar already crowded because of world championships scheduled for that winter.

So the trip to Argentina is this year — bankrolled by the owner of the Las Lenas resort, Ernesto Loewenstein, who is anxious to develop his station as a major ski holiday area.

Another reason behind the excursion to South America was lobbying by the world's leading downhillers for more races, which translates into more prize money and bonuses for them. With the threat of a professional circuit looming, FIS was quick to consent.

The project of a separate pro downhill circuit, however, remains stillborn. Most of its ardent supporters in the racing community, including U.S. Olympic downhill champion Bill Johnson, have made quick turnabouts and rejoined their national ski teams.

Johnson, who is not in physical shape to race, announced that he will bypass the Argentine events and will begin competing in December.

But apart from Austrian Franz Klammer and Swiss Peter Lüscher, who both retired, all the other top-level racers are expected to be present.

"Whoever wants to belong to the world class in winter must be in top shape around this time of the year," said Austrian Karl Frehsner, head coach of the Swiss men's team.

Frehsner was seconded by Sepp Stalder, the team's downhill coach. "A guy who is physically fit just takes 10 or 14 days of racing practice on snow to be ready," Stalder said. "Of course, fellows who are known as fast starters have an advantage."

It just so happens that three of Stalder's charges — Karl Alpgier, Peter Müller and Firmin Zähringer — are known to peak quickly when the season opens (they also head the FIS seeding list). World champion Zähringer, a superb all-around skier, will join his teammates on a two-week break from military training.

But the ski industry, which foots much of the bill for the cup circuit, has been having some second thoughts about going to Argentina.

"The economic situation in the Southern Hemisphere is such that we cannot see any important markets opening up there," said Jürgen Schenkenbach, who heads ski manufacturer Kestle's racing department. "And the publicity gained in the North is limited. The public is not particularly interested in such races."

Still, all manufacturers have sent top-flight technical service staffs to Argentina, partly for testing purposes. Testing new skis, wax and boots on snow in winter conditions produces more accurate performance results than, as is usually done, trying them out on European glacier runs during the summer months.



OH, BROTHER — John McEnroe, left, consoled his brother Patrick after trouncing him in Tuesday's opening round of a grand prix tennis event in Stratton, Vermont. The draw pitted them in a tournament for the first time, and the world's No. 1 player breezed, 6-1, 6-2. His 19-year-old brother, in his first year on the tour, is ranked 437th worldwide.

## SCOREBOARD

## Football

## Canadian Football League Leaders

| SCORING       | TD | FG | PTS |
|---------------|----|----|-----|
| Ridgway, Sask | 9  | 13 | 63  |
| Went, B.C.    | 8  | 10 | 58  |
| Johnson, B.C. | 8  | 0  | 48  |
| Kennedy, Wpg  | 6  | 10 | 46  |
| Downer, Ont   | 6  | 0  | 42  |
| Kurtis, Ont   | 6  | 0  | 42  |
| Diwan, Edm    | 6  | 0  | 42  |
| Harris, Tor   | 6  | 0  | 42  |
| Ruffo, Ont    | 6  | 0  | 42  |

| RUSHING       | No Yds | Avg  |
|---------------|--------|------|
| Jenkins, B.C. | 72     | 54.7 |
| Reeves, Wpg   | 53     | 58.6 |
| Downer, Ont   | 30     | 62.0 |
| Downer, Edm   | 29     | 67.1 |
| Johnson, B.C. | 28     | 67.1 |
| Gill, Ont     | 28     | 67.1 |
| Ellis, Sask   | 27     | 53.7 |
| Johnson, Wpg  | 27     | 53.7 |
| Whelan, Ont   | 27     | 53.7 |
| Johnson, Wpg  | 27     | 53.7 |
| Johnson, Wpg  | 27     | 53.7 |

| PASSING        | Att | Comp | Pct  | Yds  | Int |
|----------------|-----|------|------|------|-----|
| Pomphrey, Sask | 171 | 124  | 72.5 | 1547 | 6   |
| Downer, Edm    | 145 | 101  | 69.7 | 1251 | 8   |
| Downer, Ont    | 143 | 92   | 64.3 | 1235 | 6   |
| Downer, B.C.   | 140 | 86   | 61.4 | 1163 | 4   |
| Holloway, Tor  | 133 | 94   | 70.7 | 1146 | 3   |

## Transition

## FOOTBALL

## TORONTO — Col Lester Brown, running back, St. Louis Cardinals, running back.

## NEW ORLEANS — St. Louis Cardinals, running back, St. Louis Cardinals, running back.

## WASHINGTON — St. Louis Cardinals, running back, St. Louis Cardinals, running back.

## MONTANA — St. Louis Cardinals, running back, St. Louis Cardinals, running back.

## WINNIEPEG — St. Louis Cardinals, running back, St. Louis Cardinals, running back.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## East Division

## West Division

## National League

## East Division

## West Division

## National League

## East Division

## West Division

## National League

## East Division

## West Division

## National League

## East Division

## West Division

## National League

## East Division

## West Division

## Tennis

## Tour Leaders

## MEN

## 1. John McEnroe, 54,825. 2. Ivan Lendl, 54,825. 3. Mats Wilander, 54,825. 4. Jimmy Connors, 54,825. 5. Boris Becker, 54,825. 6. Tim Mayotte, 54,825. 7. Andrei Panatta, 54,825. 8. Kevin Connors, 54,825. 9. Kevin Connors, 54,825. 10. Kevin Connors, 54,825.

## WOMEN

## 1. Martina Navratilova, 99,459. 2. Chris Evert, 99,459. 3. Hana Mandlikova, 99,459. 4. Helena Sukova, 99,459. 5. Pam Shriver, 99,459. 6. Claudia Kohde-Kirch, 99,459. 7. Zina Garrison, 99,459. 8. Kathy Jordan, 99,459. 9. Elizabeth Smylie, 99,459. 10. Monica Seles, 99,459.

## A Middle-Distance Sensation Races Toward His Limit

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

NEWCASTLE, England — The wind that roars off the nearby River Tyne could be a mighty opponent Friday, when Steve Cram, the golden boy of British runners, tries for his fourth consecutive world record.

Before a hometown crowd at Gateshead International Stadium he will try to beat countryman Sebastian Coe's time of 2 minutes 12.18 seconds for 1,000 meters. To do that, the new king of middle-distance runners will have to run faster than he has ever run before.

"I'm going to have to be right at my limit, and the weather will have to be perfect," Cram said on Tuesday. "It will be a home track and a home crowd, and I hope they'll spur me on."

Cram, who at 24 is the toast of British sports, broke the world records for 1,500 meters and the mile in the space of 12 days; he rested a week and then on Sunday broke the record for 2,000 meters by one-hundredth of a second in Budapest in a race against the clock (he was so far ahead that at the finish line he was all alone).

In just 20 days he had equaled Coe's 1979 feat of three world middle-distance records, accomplished in 41 days, and now is dreaming about record No. 4.

"It's difficult physically, and mentally it's more so," said the unassuming Cram, a slender man with a quiet voice.

"In Budapest there was no competition and I had to run half the race on my own. I'm hoping we'll get reasonable competition and some of the lads can stay with me until the last lap. Competition — that's the great spur."

The heat of competition helped Cram beat Coe and Coe's world mark for the mile on July 27 in Oslo. He stopped the clock at 3:46.31 with energy to spare. Roger Bannister, who in 1954 first broke 4 minutes, would have been 97 yards behind.

Although he beat Coe's record by more than a second, Cram afterward praised his

competitor with considerable grace: "We could meet another four times this year," he said, "and no one could say for sure who would win. You are only as good as your last race."

"The man is obviously inspired," responded Coe. "He's positively flying at this moment. I'm not sure if even at my peak, which comes at the end of August, I could run like that."

It is a long way from Budapest to the route around the Coke Works in Jarrow, Cram's home in the northeast of England, where he has been running since he was a skinny 11-year-old with his hair plastered down by rain and sweat, chasing a dream — which then was to become a professional soccer player.

"It never entered his head, even as a boy, to go in for a race and have a nice easy run," his coach, Jimmy Hedley, would say many years later. Hedley, a shipyard worker, was a talent scout for the Jarrow and Hebburn Athletics Club when he first saw Cram with a 400-meter schoolboy race.

"It was just a tuppenny-ha-penny grass track with three schools competing against each other," Cram's father Bill, a policeman, would recall when his son had become famous and a sports writer from The Daily Mail came to call. "After the race, Jimmy introduced himself and said: 'Do you realize you had just beaten a county champion? He looks like a promising miler.'"

Six years later, he was competing in the Commonwealth Games, "almost like one of those legendary boxers who explain they never went into the ring until they were 12 but did have a few years of streetfighting before that," observed Neil Allen of The London Standard.

Cram was born Oct. 14, 1960, in Jarrow, where the accent is distinctive and people are proud to call themselves Geordies. It is an area where unemployment is high and sports are loved, where competition produced three medalists in the Los Angeles Olympics — Charles Spedding, Mike McCloud and Cram — from homes within a five-mile radius of each other.

His mother, Mia, insisted that he stick with his studies; he did, and he got a degree in sports studies from Newcastle Polytechnic. Both parents gave him the support one finds in the biographies of great athletes: "All through the winter," his mother recalls, "we'd stand around watching them up to our ankles in snow and ice." His father would work all night, drive to London to see his son run and then drive back for another night shift.

The rewards started coming in. Cram took fourth place in the English Schools 1,500 meters at the age of 14. He became European junior champion and was also chosen for the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Canada. In 1980 he found himself at the starting



Steve Cram

... Dreaming about record No. 4.



## VATICAN POSTCARD

## St. Peter's Enshrouded

By Clare Fallon

VATICAN CITY — A shroud of scaffolding and safety netting is creeping across the front of St. Peter's Basilica, heart of the Roman Catholic Church, as the facade undergoes the first complete restoration in its 370-year history.

The pilgrims who flock daily to the basilica, the largest church in Christendom, will find the scaffolding moving gradually across the facade as the yearlong restoration progresses.

Increasing atmospheric pollution and simple age have made a major operation necessary for the first time since the building was completed in 1614, the Vatican said.

"Every so often some minute fragments fall from the facade after coming away because of the aging of the building," said Giuseppe Zander, technical director of the restoration work.

Previous work on the 115-meter-wide (377-foot) facade has been carried out piecemeal, and some of the repair techniques added to the deterioration, a Vatican report said.

During the 19th century, iron supports were put into the 13 statues of Christ, John the Baptist and 11 of the Apostles, which stand along the top of the facade. The iron has rusted and expanded, damaging the 5.7-meter-high statues, Zander said.

## French Start Working On Liberty's New Flame

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Ten French artisans from Les Metalliers Champenois have begun fashioning the flame for the Statue of Liberty's new torch, hammering sheets of copper to form its shell using a model based on photographs of the original 19th-century design for the flame.

The new flame will have a gilded copper shell that will reflect sunlight and artificial light that will be directed on the flame. The old torch, rusty and wind-battered, was removed from the statue's right arm last year. A spokesman for the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation said the new torch would be unveiled next July 4.

"We will substitute the supports, where possible, with inoxidizable steel and with brass, because the oxidized iron expands, then splits and causes sometimes sizeable fragments to fall off," he said.

The Vatican is not disclosing the cost of the project but Archbishop Lino Zani, head of the Vatican office overseeing the work, has said it will be high in terms of labor and materials.

Any costs beyond the Vatican's resources will be met by the Knights of Columbus, a charitable society of Catholic laymen founded in 1852 with the aim of service to the church.

The Knights have given financial aid for other work at St. Peter's, including the enlargement in 1982 of a Polish chapel to mark the 600th anniversary of the shrine in Jasna Gora, Poland, to the Madonna of Czestochowa, who is especially revered by Poles, Zani said.

The columns, doorways, windows and balconies that make up an elaborate pattern on the facade will all be restored, says a report from the Reverend Fabric of St. Peter's, the committee responsible for the upkeep of the basilica.

The facade, designed by Carlo Maderno, has escaped the auto pollution that damages many Rome monuments, thanks to the expanse of St. Peter's Square, which stretches between the basilica and the road.

But water has seeped into cracks in the travertine stone of the facade and these must be sealed with resin, the report said.

The restoration work will not include cleaning the front of the basilica, Zander said. "A coating has built up over the centuries and created a protective film. To take that off is not always a good thing."

The facade has often been criticized for being too wide in proportion to its 45.5-meter height. Maderno had to alter his original design because the pope for whom he was working, Paul V, wanted an extension on one side to link the basilica to the Vatican palace.

A corresponding extension was added to the other side for the sake of symmetry but the height of the facade could not be raised to compensate for the extra width without obscuring the dome, designed by Michelangelo.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

## Small Revolts on the Appalachian Trail

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

SHEFFIELD, Massachusetts — The way Arthur A. Delmolino sees it, not much has changed since the last battle of Shays' Rebellion was fought in a pasture near his barn nearly two centuries ago.

On a winter day in 1787, a band of Massachusetts farmers, angered by heavy taxes that were forcing them to surrender their land to the state, made their final stand in this secluded valley in the Berkshires. They were routed that day but eventually won some of their demands.

To Delmolino, a dairy farmer, the only difference now is that it is the National Park Service that wants some of his land and that of other residents of Sheffield. The Park Service, acting on a 1978 congressional mandate, is trying to relocate the Appalachian Trail as it passes the village, moving it from a back dirt road that the service contends is a more scenic route, through woods and farmland.

The Sheffield action is part of a \$90-million program to relocate large sections of the Appalachian Trail, which traverses about 2,100 miles (3,400 kilometers) in 14 states, from Springer Mountain in Georgia to Mount Katahdin in Maine.

The Appalachian Trail, which was started in 1921 and for many years was run by private groups, was declared a National Scenic Trail in 1968.

Park Service officials say that much of their work in acquiring a 1,000-foot-wide (300-meter) corridor for the trail, and thus protecting it from future development, has gone smoothly.

But in some areas, such as Sheffield, the service's actions have touched off bitter disputes, pitting residents and their local governments against an unlikely combination of hikers, environmentalists and the Reagan administration.

"It's 200 years and the issue is still the same as Shays' Rebellion, the government taking land from people," Delmolino said. "I don't understand why I should sacrifice my property and 60 years of hard work by my parents and grandparents clearing this land to benefit a bunch of hikers in fancy boots."



Arthur Delmolino at marker for Shays' rebellion.

In some of the trouble spots residents say the Park Service has told different stories to different landowners and bullied people by threatening to take their property by eminent domain.

Delmolino says he accidentally discovered that his land was on the proposed new route when he attended a regional planning meeting in the spring of 1984. By that time the Park Service had issued an "environmental assessment" for Sheffield that said "relocations have been carefully planned in cooperation with landowners."

Yet the proposed route called for the service to acquire 32 acres (13 hectares) of Delmolino's farm and divide one of his cow pastures with fences to protect hikers. He says he is worried that the new path will threaten the spring that supplies water to his house and his animals.

With 10 other families in the

village on the new route, it was voted at a Sheffield town meeting last May to prohibit further federal land purchases for one year. In response, the service is soon expected to announce an alternative route through Sheffield involving 21 landowners. The service says it would be less disruptive.

"They've been deceptive, dishonest and dishonest," Eugene J. Fawcett, a teacher who lives in a 200-year-old Shaker house in nearby Tyringham, said, referring to the Park Service.

The service wants almost 100 acres of Fawcett's property for the new route so hikers would be close to the cluster of Shaker houses and barns that her family has owned for a century. She and several neighbors have refused to sell land to the Park Service and face being taken to court, where the government can take their land by eminent domain.

"We came here for solitude, but our houses are very vulnerable and the hikers will be intrusive," Fawcett said.

David A. Richie, the project manager for the Appalachian Trail at the Park Service, insisted that the criticisms of his agency as being devious were "totally out of line."

"You have to make a judgment about what's best for the trail and the American people," Richie said. "On the other side, you have people who own a lot of land and don't want to be disturbed."

Since the relocation project was authorized by Congress in 1978, Richie reported, the Park Service has acquired 55,669 acres through purchase and easement along 372 miles of the trail. By contrast, he said, the service had gone to court to seize 2,681 acres along 17 miles of the new path.

Of the 271 miles that remain to be relocated, 177 are in Maine, where the property is owned by large timber companies, Richie said, and negotiations are expected to be easy. The trail is jointly managed by the Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, state governments and the Appalachian Trail Conference, an umbrella organization for more than 60 private clubs.

The largest trouble spot, Richie said, is a 15-mile section of the trail where it crosses the Cumberland Valley in a rapidly developing section of Pennsylvania. The trail currently follows two-lane and four-lane roads, without side paths, and the Park Service has proposed switching it to two low ridges that are part of the little remaining wood and farmland in the valley.

But 143 landowners would be affected, and Arlene Byers, who lives on a 120-acre farm along the ridges in South Middleton, said, "The trail would come so close they could take our barn."

The local township and county and even the Pennsylvania Legislature have recommended new dirt paths along the present route as an alternative, but Richie said that was not acceptable.

"We're not against hikers—we like having the Appalachian Trail in our valley," Byers said. "But let's make a special interest group taking away our way of life."



Fulfilling a long-standing desire, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who turned 85 Sunday, was taken on a tour of Britain's coast at speeds of up to 1,350 miles (2,160 kilometers) an hour in a supersonic airliner Monday.

## PEOPLE

## Judaica Seller Dismissed

Alexander Guttman, 83, the professor involved in the contested auction of 56 Hebrew books and manuscripts at Sotheby's last year, has been dismissed by Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, where he had taught since 1940. Guttman was criticized by the rabbinical seminary last week for consigning items for sale that he did not own. He had been teaching only part-time. His contract had been renewed yearly since then by faculty recommendation, this spring the faculty did not bring him up for renewal, a spokesman said. The books and manuscripts consigned by Guttman originally belonged to a rabbinical seminary in Berlin. Guttman says he smuggled the books out at "great personal risk" before the seminary was destroyed by the Germans in 1942. A final decision has been delayed on a tentative court agreement under which Sotheby's would waive all profit from the sale, recall the items and reimburse the buyers.

High Hefner has agreed with Leo James, co-writer of the top-selling biography of the former pilot Chuck Yeager, and Bantam Books Inc. to produce an autobiography. The exact amount of the seven-figure advance was not disclosed. Kathy Robbins, the New York literary agent who represented Hefner and James, said all parties involved considered the project to be "an extraordinary and complex financial arrangement for volume publishing rights in a single-volume autobiography." Bantam said it planned to publish the book as part of its Bantam Books hardcover line in late 1987. The book, as yet untitled, is expected to document the growth of Playboy magazine from the first issue, published when Hefner was 27 and featuring what Bantam calls the "now-famous calendar photo of Marilyn Monroe."

Laszlo Parnetti will give a free outdoor concert for an estimated 6,000 people next week in Modena, Italy, local officials say. The concert will be held in the main square, the Piazza Grande, on Aug. 14. The tenor will sing popular arias from Italian operas.

An Englishman running around the world to raise money for the World Wildlife Fund has left Malaysia for Singapore after raising 7,580 ringgits (about \$3,079). Henry Weston, 23, who set out from London two years ago, said the seemingly small response in Malaysia was actually overwhelming when compared to that in other Asian countries he had passed through. The money will be shared by the World Wildlife Fund Malaysia and the Swiss-based parent body.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL

CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE. Direct from owner of largest fleet. American, modern, 40' long, 12' beam, 4' draft, 100 HP, 1000 lbs. 1985. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

YACHTING IN GREECE. Charter a magnificent yacht with VIP service. 20 years experience guarantee a splendid vacation. Contact: Aelia C. Dali. Tel. 212-661-1100.

SALE OF YACHT. 38' YACHT. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

SWITZERLAND. LUGERN, GRAND HOTEL. 1000 rooms. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

U.S.A. TUDOR HOTEL. 304 East 42nd St. New York City. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

LEGAL SERVICES. US IMMIGRATION VISA. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. COUPLES UNABLE TO HAVE CHILDREN. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

MOVING. HAVE A NICE DAY! BOOK. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

FOUR WINDS INTERNATIONAL. WHY USE AGENTS? 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

PERSONALS. MARCO C. MAGGIORI. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

LAGO MAGGIORE. ASCONA. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA. Offering breathtaking Bay, dining and mountain views. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

USA RESIDENTIAL. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

COOPER ST. JAMES. OFFICIAL AGENT. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

## MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INT'L. OVER 1300 OFFICES WORLDWIDE. (01) 312-681-8100.

USA. Allied Van Lines Int'l Corp. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

PARIS. Dubouche International. (01) 343 24 34. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

FRANKFURT. (049) 250564. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DUSSELDORF/RATINGEN. (02102) 45023 L.M.S. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

MUNICH. (089) 142244. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

LONDON. (01) 953 3436. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

GLOBAL. YOUR BEST CHOICE FOR WORLDWIDE MOVING. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

AMSTERDAM. (20) 261 885. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

BRUSSELS. (20) 261 885. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

CAROLING. (20) 261 885. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

PARIS. (20) 261 885. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

MEXICO CITY. (52) 511 7974. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

QUITO. (593) 252 9216. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

STOCKHOLM. (46) 541 4311. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

TOKYO. (81) 222 3460. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

PERSONALS. MARCO C. MAGGIORI. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

LAGO MAGGIORE. ASCONA. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA. Offering breathtaking Bay, dining and mountain views. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

USA RESIDENTIAL. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

COOPER ST. JAMES. OFFICIAL AGENT. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

DIAMONDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

CARIBBEAN. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

PARC MONCEAU. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

FRANCHISES. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

MOORE. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

CAVAYAN ISLANDS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

MONACO. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

CENTER OF MONTE CARLO. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

AGEDI. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

PARIS & SUBURBS. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

OPERA. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

PERSONALS. MARCO C. MAGGIORI. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

LAGO MAGGIORE. ASCONA. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA. Offering breathtaking Bay, dining and mountain views. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

USA RESIDENTIAL. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

COOPER ST. JAMES. OFFICIAL AGENT. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE. 11-Sept. 11, 1985. Tel. 212-661-1100.